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SENATOR SUPPORTS LEASING OF FALKLANDS

PY050248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- National Senator Adolfo Gass (Radical Civic Union, Buenos Aires), said today that he agrees with his colleague Antonio Berhongaragy that Argentina should accept the leasing of the Malvinas Islands, since this would imply the recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands. Asked by Radio Continental about this possibility, the legislator noted that this idea had been raised in May 1984 when we met with British Labor legislators.

Gass rejected the idea that as long as Margaret Thatcher is at the head of the British Government there will not be any progress on the sovereignty issue and he added: "We shall continue to try to achieve a dialogue with the British Government because we are persevering and it is our duty to do so since this is what is stated in a UN resolution and it is the obligation of UN members to take these resolutions into consideration and accept them as such." He reasserted that once the peace and friendship treaty with Chile is approved by the Argentine Congress, we shall strengthen our efforts to resume negotiations with the British Government over the Malvinas Islands. Gass noted that there is still not much information available about the leasing of the islands, but he added that there is some international precedence in this regard, such as the case of Hong Kong, and that he will continue studying the issue.

DECREE ISSUED ON MILITARY SUPREME COUNCIL

PY011903 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- The Defence Ministry was authorized yesterday to recall retired military officers to active duty to serve on the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces following the refusal of most retired officers to replace the council members who resigned en bloc last October. Defence Ministry sources said the decree signed by Acting President Victor Martinez empowered the Defence Ministry to appoint recalled officers to the council whether the officers were in agreement or not with the appointment. The sources said if an officer refused to accept the appointment despite the provisions of the decree he could be cashiered and lose his pension rights.

The former council, whose resignations are still under consideration by the government, resigned when the Defence Ministry refused their request to issue a statement in defence of the council. The council had come under severe criticism because of its handling of trials of military officers accused of human rights violations during the so-called dirty war against left-wing subversion.

The government decree called on the three branches of the Armed Forces to submit lists of retired officers capable of assuming duties on the council. The ministry sources said the lists were delivered yesterday and the new council would probably be announced today.

The sources said appointments to the council had been offered to dozens of retired officers who consistently turned the offers down. This prompted the government to place the required officers back on active service and force them to take the job, the sources added.

The council is made up of nine members who elect a chairman from among their number with a three-year mandate.

New Members Named

PY011440 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0047 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government tonight appointed Brigadier Generals Abel Martinez and Norberto Sciutto, Rear Admirals Jose Maria Guzman and Eduardo Daviou, and Major Generals Virgilio Gorriz and Horacio Rivera as the new members of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. This is established in a decree disclosed by Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, who stated that the call to joint active duty on the Supreme Council was made to avoid suspicion and hurt feelings, something which would have been almost inevitable if the appointments were made individually. Jaunarena stated that all the appointees are military men who were not involved in the events on which they are to pass judgment and that this way we are making sure that they are impartial. Jaunarena emphasized that the new members of the Supreme Council will take over their posts next week during a ceremony that might be attended by Defense Minister Raul Borras.

The Supreme Council is made up by nine officers, three from each branch of the Armed Forces. Three members were appointed today. The three auditors who have been members of the Supreme Council will continue holding their posts. The auditors are General Eros Cazes, Brigadier Julio Gomez, and Rear Admiral Juan Carlos Frias. However, in the case of the antisubversive war, Brig Gomez is excused from deliberations since he was a minister under the Jorge Videla administration and is replaced by Brigadier Carlos Etchegoyen.

DEFENSE RESEARCH GROUP ON NEW WAVE OF TERRORISM

PY011620 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1338 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (DYN) -- The Center for Defense Research and Studies [CIED] believes that the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP], which are subversive organizations, are "organizing" themselves to act in the country. The CIED also believes that the Maoist Peruvian group Shining Path may begin activities here at some time in the future. The CIED report says that the ERP's efforts are concentrated on the Intransigent Party [PI], the Intransigent Youth, and the Intransigent University Youth, "among which the ERP expects to find future members."

The CIED report is made up of three parts: current situation, conclusions, and prospects. It also says that subversive actions in general "are still taking place in various fields" such as in "the international, judiciary, and political fields, and in solidarity organizations and the media." The CIED, which is presided over by Diego Martinez Estrada, also says that the military believes that the 100 brigade members belonging to the Communist Party and to the PI, who are currently in Nicaragua helping with the coffee harvest, "will receive some kind of military training in Central America."

Concerning the solidarity organizations, the CIED says that the "hard-liners which are the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo, Relatives of Political Prisoners and the Missing, the Social Affirmation Movement [MAS], and the Workers Party [PO], have started to develop a critical attitude toward the government on account of its supposedly moderate position regarding the Armed Forces," choosing, at the same time, as their principal target "the interior minister, against whom most of the criticisms are directed." The CIED report says that these organizations question whether the military courts "are the appropriate tribunals to judge the excesses committed by the Armed Forces," but these organizations suffered "a painful defeat" when the civilian court decided that the "Astiz case" must be judged by military courts.

With regard to the actions of subversive organizations in the political field along with "their collateral organizations of solidarity," the report says that these actions are "aimed at maintaining, strengthening, and expanding alliances with the Communist Party, the PI, MAS, PO, the Party of Liberation, the Humanism and Liberation sector of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), and the Peronist left." The report adds that in relation to electoral matters "the center of gravity of subversion is the PI, and that it seeks to gain power in Congress through this political force which appears to be an important electoral prospect."

The report goes on to say that the indications on the presence of Shining Path in the northern part of the country "are real" and that during the first half of 1984 this organization (?transferred) to Salta some of their members who had to temporarily leave their area of operations in Peru. The report adds that "last August a working group from Shining Path visited Tucuman Province to evaluate the possibility of starting armed actions in that area and making contacts with some university groups." The report also says that in Tucuman "the Shining Path's local connection is the Party of Liberation [Partido de Liberacion -- PL] (the former Communist Vanguard Party) which in 1983 submitted to the electoral court a list of 20,000 members who support the Peronist candidates." The report indicates that "some intelligence organizations" link Shining Path "with the increase of drug trafficking in northwest Argentina." With regard to the Montoneros organization, the report says that "it seems that in the past few weeks the sector that advocates the postponement of the reinitiation of the armed struggle has gained strength, a sector which reportedly answers to Mario Firmenich himself," who is currently under arrest in the Villa Devoto jail for various crimes committed by the Montoneros. The report also mentions the appointment of Luis Zamoro, MAS president, as a Eirmenich defender, and this "shows the expansion of the political alliances of this subversive organization (Montoneros) which has failed in its latest attempts to infiltrate Peronism, as proven by the crisis taken place within the Peronist Youth (JP)."

In another chapter the report deals with the situation of the country's security, indicating that security has decreased as a result of the increase of common crimes, the repeated thefts in gun shops, thus allowing "various groups including leftist subversive organizations, gangs of common criminals, and ultraright groups, and the like" to supply themselves with weapons. The report adds that this is why "violence has become more a social than a political problem" and that violence is being abetted by the police withdrawal, the deactivation and withdrawal of intelligence services of the Armed Forces," and "the reduction of security in military units where due to the reduction of personnel and guards, units would be defenseless in the face of a takeover."

In reference to "subversive action in the military area" the report says that "this area is going through a stage of organization and recruiting" and that "the possibility that Shining Path may begin armed operations in northwest Argentina should be considered as real although not imminent. Regarding ERP and the Montoneros, they are in an organizational stage."

In conclusion, the report mentions the following prospects for the immediate future:

"A. With regard to overall subversive action, it can be predicted that the issue of human rights will continue to be the central issue, the main field of action being the accusations against the Armed Forces in the regular courts and the questioning of military justice.

"B. Regarding actions in the military field, the main efforts will continue to be centered in the organization stage: hoarding funds and weapons and recruiting members. It is possible that in the months to come, ERP and Shining Path will reach an agreement to begin the armed struggle in the rural areas.

"C. Regarding the security situation, it is foreseeable that it will continue to deteriorate because no government measures to change the situation are foreseen; the police withdrawal will be maintained, thus creating an increase in all kinds of crimes."

Defense Secretary Comments

PY011635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0109 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (TELAM) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today stated that there is nothing to suggest that the statements made by the CIED that subversive groups are preparing themselves to act in Argentina are true. Jaunarena then stated that the government fully realizes how harmful terrorist activities are to democracy. During a conference held tonight to discuss the appointments made by the government to complete the number of members of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, Jaunarena stressed that the issue of subversive activities is of concern to the government in light of the experience gained in recent years. However, there is nothing to indicate that what the CIED states is true. Jaunarena then stated that the appropriate ministries and agencies are continuously following up on the possibility that subversive groups may become active again and that the government has always been concerned over this issue.

Jaunarena revealed that Defense Minister Raul Borras is studying the possibility of punishing Real Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui for his recent statements on a possibility of a coup d'etat in Argentina. "Zaratiegui's case will be resolved in due time," Jaunarena added. Jaunarena flatly denied that the budgetary restrictions might hamper operational capacity of the Armed Forces and, in response to a question in this regard, he added that the Defense Ministry reconciles the needs of the nation with the resources available to adequately defend it.

Troccoli Promises Investigation

PY020211 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2224 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (TELAM) -- Today Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli promised to intensify investigations about the libel that has been published by the CIED. This promise was made to an Intransigent Party delegation headed by Oscar Alende which visited him this afternoon. After the meeting with Troccoli, Alende revealed to the press the minister's promise, adding that he had requested that the publication of the text be considered a public crime. Alende said that neither he nor the minister knows anything about the CIED, which has now gained notoriety by making accusations detrimental to democracy.

BRIEFS

WHEAT EXPORTS TO PERU -- Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (TELAM) -- Argentina will supply 320,000 tons of wheat worth $40 million to Peru. Officials of the National Grain Board and the National Enterprise for Industrial Marketing of Peru signed an agreement in January for the supply of 320,000 tons of wheat to Peru. This transaction is taking place within the line of credits granted to Peru and the expansion of bilateral agreements. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 26 Jan 85 PY]

COB ORDERS 24-HOUR STRIKE; BUSINESS 'PARALYZED'

PY050150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The 24-hour stoppage ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to support the factory workers, who are demanding compliance with the arbitration decision on salary increases in the order of 200 percent, is being held without any incidents.

As a result of the COB's decision, banks, businesses, and industries were paralyzed today beginning at 0000. All activities, at every level, will be resumed tomorrow, Tuesday.

The organizations that are affiliated with the COB have complied with the forceful measures in an orderly manner. More than 2,000 factory workers, who came from all over the country, also continued their voluntary hunger strike asking for compliance with the arbitration decision. They have not called off their strike, since they are waiting for an official communique.

Reports on Strike Situation

PY042340 [Editorial Report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 4 February 1985 carries several reports on the strike situation in Bolivia.

Regarding the 24-hour strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in support of striking factory workers, a spokesman for the Bolivian industrial sector states that "the 24-hour strike is senseless since a majority of factories have paid the sum established by the court decision." He adds that the COB strike is illegal. "Moreover he says that the 24-hour strike only seeks to delay the finding of definitive solutions, and that this attitude is jeopardizing the democratic process."

In another report, a Cadena Panamericana announcer states that "urban transportation systems in the interior of the country are operating normally and at the rates established by the local authorities. The only ones who have called a strike are the La Paz urban transportation leaders, who are demanding unbelievable fares which are not in keeping with working class salaries."

Speaking to Cadena Panamericana, Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Hugo Montero criticizes the attitude of Beni cattlemen by adopting an arbitrary decision to unilaterally increase the price of meat. The announcer notes that Bolivians are sharply criticizing the arbitrary decision of the Beni cattlemen. Industry Minister Montero adds that the cattlemen are acting illegally by establishing new prices.

Cadena Panamericana also reports there are more factory workers joining the strike, reporting: "Felipe Tapia, executive secretary of the Bolivian Factory Workers Union Confederation, has stated that the Santa Cruz, Sucre, and Cochabamba factory workers' union leaders have joined the fast of the factory workers. At present there are 2,000 factory workers fasting to demand enforcement of the court decision." He adds that San Andres University workers have also joined the factory workers' strike in support of the workers' struggle.

Concerning the strike by private bank workers, Cadena Panamericana reports that: "The labor conflict affecting the private banking sector, which has paralyzed this sector since last week, has not been overcome." But it notes that Private Bank Association sources have reported that there is willingness to hold a dialogue whenever the laws are upheld. "However, workers have noted that the solution to the conflict that is seriously affecting the private banking sector and the Bolivian economy depends solely on the businessmen, since the labor sector has always been willing to hold a dialogue." Cadena Panamericana concludes that on the 10th day of the bank conflict, it is expected that a new meeting will be held in the next few hours. The report adds that it is hoped that both sectors will be more flexible in their demands and thus achieve a solution to the problem.

In addition, Cadena Panamericana reports that miners are complying with the COB 24-hour strike in a disciplined manner. A mine leader added that Bolivian miners are complying with the 24-hour strike in support of factory workers and for other demands which strictly affect the mining sector.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS WORKERS' SALARY HIKE

PY042033 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] This is a fast-breaking report from Sucre, where the Supreme Court of Justice has ruled in favor of the factory workers' salary demands. The arbitration decision which orders a 200-percent salary increase, must be observed by all factory employers.

[Begin report] Dear listeners, this is Radio Panamericana reporting from Sucre, straight from the Supreme Court of Justice, at 1225, just a few minutes after the Supreme Court ended its plenary session. All morning the Court analyzed the arbitration decision favoring the factory workers and now has approved it. [end report]

PLANNING MINISTER ON $4.1 BILLION FOREIGN DEBT

PY020217 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano revealed yesterday that "Bolivia currently has contracted, but not used a foreign debt of more than $4.1 billion. It will demand, without considering any interest that may be agreed upon at the renegotiations, 8 years of exports for repayment." The minister made this statement while reporting on the 2 weeks work by the economic team which is coming to grips with the country's economic crisis.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY SCHOOL COMMANDER -- General Sergio Osinaga today was installed as the new commander of the Gualberto Villarroel Military School, by Army Commander General Raul Lopez Leyton. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85 PY]

ALFONSIN VIEWS NEW ECONOMIC ORDER DURING STOPOVER

PY041623 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Brazil and Argentina should work together for a new international economic order, President Raul Alfonsin said yesterday in a statement for the press when the plane that brought him from Athens landed in Recife, Pernambuco State, for 40 minutes. Alfonsin also said that he is convinced that "working jointly for democracy, justice, and Latin American integration is the only possible way to develop our countries under an umbrella of social justice." The Argentine president expects that his meeting with the Brazilian president-elect in Buenos Aires "should result in initiatives that will be important not only for the two countries' bilateral relations, but to discuss the world's problems from our own viewpoint."

IRANIAN OFFICIAL VISITS TO DISCUSS INCREASED TRADE

PY022147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Feb 85

[By correspondent Francisco Roque Bararreza]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 2 Feb (EFE) -- The Iranian regime has turned its attention to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela as sources for supplies as the United States has shut its gates and Western Europe has increasingly created obstacles.

Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, the director general for economic affairs of the Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry, today arrived in Brasilia on a 5-day official visit. Itamaraty (the Brazilian Foreign Ministry) sources have reported that Tehran's goal is to increase the level of trade with Brazil to an annual figure of nearly $1 billion.

Adeli arrived in Brasilia after visiting Buenos Aires and Montevideo, where he reviewed the possibilities of buying grain and meat.

In Brazil, the high-ranking official of the fundamentalist Islamic regime plans to reach a trade agreement to exchange finished products and technology for petroleum. In Brasilia, Iranian diplomatic sources have voiced their concern over the reduction of Brazilian oil imports since 1984, an issue included on Adeli's agenda.

The Khomeyni government's envoy will leave for Caracas on 8 February on the last leg of his tour of four South American countires.

PMDB QUESTIONS NEVES' SINCERITY ABOUT CHANGE

PY011200 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Doubt is growing within the Brazil Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] about whether the changes repeatedly preached about by President-elect Tancredo Neves and the party leadership will be carried out.

The word continuity is constantly mentioned and there are many who assert that 80 percent of the persons mentioned as possible members of the government cabinet are persons who were engaged in the 1964 movement. Therefore, although the new government has adopted the slogan "New Republic," it will merely be a continuation of the previous government.

CUADRA DISCUSSES EXTENSION OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY050230 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra stated today at Government House that the government extended the state of siege to keep terrorism under control. He said:

[Begin recording] The main reasons that justified the president's decision to enforce the state of siege on 6 November still prevail in general terms. Therefore, the situation calls for an extension of the state of siege for another 90-day term. [end recording]

Cuadra noted that through the enforcement of the state of siege it is expected that terrorism will be controlled within permissible limits and that moderate sectors will reconsider their position since their proposals are not viable. Cuadra said that he believes that it is not proper to continue insisting on political strategies and tactics that in the end lead the country to violence and disorders. He said this is what forced national authorities to exercise their constitutional rights to guarantee order and peace.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 110 PRISONERS FROM PISAGUA

PY311910 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The government has decided to lift the banishment sentences on 110 people who were in Pisagua, in the First Region. A total of 109 of these people have been flown back to Santiago aboard a Chilean Air Force plane. They are now detained at the National Emergency Office. Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who said that he wanted to learn about their situation, visited them there. It has been disclosed that during their stay in the northern port they were treated (?very well) by the Army officers.

The Interior Ministry has announced that these persons were among the first to be pardoned because their criminal records are not as long.

The Interior Ministry security adviser, Carabinero General Hosman Perez, retired, said that there are still 320 prisoners in Pisagua. He reiterated that there are no political prisoners in that northern port because they are treated differently from common criminals.

10TH REGION INTENDANT'S OFFICE RELEASES 19

PY050205 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The 10th Region intendant's office has released 19 persons who were charged with participating in a political meeting. In keeping with Interior Ministry orders, writer Jose Donoso and his wife, Maria Pilar Serrano, were released on 31 January. The others were unconditionally released after 4 days of investigation. Among those favored by this decision are Mario Contreras, Mario Garcia Alvarez, Felipe Alvarez Altamirano, Raul Moreno Arce, Francisco Flores Durand, and Eduardo Pizarro Lobos. These persons were under arrest at the De Castro 2d Carabineros Precinct building on charges of having participated in an unauthorized political meeting.

COURT DECLARES MDP ALLIANCE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PY312136 MAdrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Santiago, 31 Jan (EFE) -- The constitutional court of Chile today declared unconstitutional and unlawful the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], a multiparty Marxist opposition alliance. The MDP is made up of the Communist Party, the Almeyda-led Socialist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], some factions of the Christian left, and the United Popular Action Movement [MAPU]. The constitutional court declared the MDP unconstitutional following a charge filed by the rightist Independent Democratic Union [UDI].

Javier Cuadra Comments

PY012112 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Feb 85

[By reporter Mario Reyne]

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago, Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra talked with journalists assigned to La Moneda Government Palace. They were very concerned over the ruling affecting the MDP. Cuadra stated that he was studying the lengthy ruling, and that an in-depth judgment cannot be made except to note that the articles of the Constitution are being consistently enforced. Before passing a definitive judgment, one must always carefully review the background information. The ruling must be studied vis-a-vis its legal ramifications, especially regarding the Constitution and its implementation. Questioned about whether this ruling will affect certain persons and asked about the application of the ruling in practice, Cuadra stated that these are being studied. Asked whether he believed that the ruling would (?contribute) to the Communist Party's continuation of its underground activities, Cuadra stated: Of course.

Cuadra was asked how this would affect the existing political scheme. He stated that (?this is) a resolution of a basically legal nature on a political subject. It is a provision regarding the foundations of institutionalization, that is, Article 8 of the Constitution, which refers to a basic point. Therefore, this is a fairly important step. When the journalists asked whether this ruling was sound for Chilean political life, Cuadra stated that (?he) has the impression that it is sound but wants to study it in greater detail. He would say that it is very important. When the journalists asked whether this ruling bans the movement of persons, Cuadra stated that all the legal background information is being studied. Cuadra is obviously referring to movements, but movements do not exist without persons [words indistinct].

MDP Rejects Ruling

PY010248 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Report by Constanza Pena from Santiago]

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement, MDP, this morning held a press conference [words indistinct]. During the press conference MDP leaders stated that the dictatorship has declared war on democracy and the people. In view of this, the MDP National Council says that the opposition must work for unity and consensus, a mobilization of the masses, and a political agreement on the mode of struggle, transition, and the institutional bases for the future democratic regime. This was stated by Jose Juan Fuentes, secretary general of [words indistinct], and MDP National Councilmen Rafael Morana and Fernan Correa, who were protected with tight security.

The MDP leaders announced that a second national assembly will begin on 4 February when a document entitled "More Unity for More Struggle and Victory" will be released. This document is the MDP political proposal setting the basis for a great national accord, a proposal that was first made when the MDP was created. The document begins by making an analysis of the situation. It notes that the state of siege and its accompanying repression will be the permanent characteristics of the regime until it is defeated because the dictatorship cannot govern in any other way. According to the MDP leaders, the change in the situation calls for a corresponding change in the method of struggle. Fernan Correa affirmed that during this period, the mass struggle must be intensified and that another nationwide strike must be held in late April which will follow nationwide protest demonstrations such as the one scheduled for 27 March and community and regional demonstrations promoting the particular demands of each sector. Correa also mentioned the development of group actions, but asserted that armed struggle is not being proposed for January 1985. He repeated that the mounting mass struggle has been, is, and will be the main line of our policy. He added that the MDP foresees a general uprising of the masses in 1985. The MDP leaders expressed their interest in discussing this proposal with all the opposition forces, in a serious dialogue [words indistinct] and coincidences expressed. The main obstacle to unity is posed by those in the opposition who hesitate in the struggle, hoping to negotiate with Pinochet's dictatorship even though the actions of the regime show that negotiations are not possible. However, the MDP leaders stated that they will not refuse to talk with the military of this country who are willing to demonstrate their democratic convictions. However, seeking to talk with Pinochet is a mistake, they declared. In conclusion, regarding the constitutional court ruling that outlawed the MDP this afternoon, the MDP leaders asserted that they do not recognize any authority in the constitutional court, because they base their legitimacy on the large majority of their fellow citizens whom they represent.

OIL IMPORTS, COPPER SALES DISCUSSED WITH PRC

PY012147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Chile will purchase $20 million worth of oil from the PRC, Mining Minister Samuel Lira Ovalle reported today after holding a meeting with a PRC mission from the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation headed by (Xiao Mangzi). Regarding the results of the meeting, Minister Samuel Lira noted:

[Begin recording] The PRC mission is negotiating the sale of oil with the National Petroleum Enterprise. We have been discussing the possibility of purchasing oil from the PRC for some time now. At present trade between Chile and the PRC is somewhat balanced. We are undertaking these negotiations to purchase oil from the PRC with the objective of strengthening our bilateral ties. At present we are confronting some difficulties because of the characteristics of the oil in question, but we are overcoming them and we hope that the first shipment will arrive in Chile by the first week in July. This will be a trial shipment and on this basis we shall see if we are able to purchase a larger quantity. This shipment totals 100,000 tons and it is worth $20 million. [end recording]

In addition, the PRC is interested in purchasing Chilean copper.

[Begin Lira recording] We also have been discussing the possibility of selling them some copper. We have even discussed the amount. Chile exports copper and cellulose to the PRC but Chilean imports from the PRC are on a small scale. Therefore, we are trying to increase trade between the two countries. [end recording]

The mining minister also noted that since the PRC is a country in the process of industrialization, it could become an important buyer of Chilean copper.

POPE CONDEMNS USE OF VIOLENCE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

PY041551 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Speech by Pope John Paul II in Ayacucho -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Archbishop, brethren bishops, beloved brother and sisters:

It was vital that I make a papal visit to Ayacucho during my apostolic tour of Peru. I wish to share the suffering of the region's population, give you a word of encouragement, and contribute to your search for reconciliation.

Each act of violence engenders more violence. The difficult challenge before us is to combat violence with the weapon of peace, to convince those who have fallen into the temptation of hatred that only love is effective. In truth, we wish to construct something new, and there is another road, which is that of peace. [applause]

Today's Peru presents a task which cannot be postponed: using nonviolent means to restore justice in human, social, economic and [word indistinct] relations, thus through peace and justice, bring about reconciliation among all. It is necessary for all Peruvians of goodwill (?to remember) the sufferings of the people of Ayacucho and other Peruvian regions submerged in pain. They should find the motivation and stimulus for a determined effort to correct injustice and abandonment. The task should lead to reconciliation by taking concrete steps to urgently eradicate the social conditions which harm the dignity of man and thus change the climate from one which favors explosive situations which in turn favors violence rather than hope.

In turn, the international community and the institutions operating in the sphere of cooperation among the nations should be fair in their relations, above all economic relations, with the developing countries. They should set aside all discriminatory trade practices, especially those in the raw material markets. When offering the necessary financial aid, nations should seek common agreement, helping these peoples to emerge from poverty and underdevelopment. The wealthy nations should refrain from imposing financial conditions which, in the long run, instead of helping these peoples to improve their situation, will cause them to sink still deeper and even may carry them to desperate conditions which can cause conflicts of a scope impossible to foresee. [applause]

I now urgently wish to address those who have put their trust in armed struggle, those who have let themselves be deceived by false ideologies and who even believe in terror and aggression and aggravating the regrettable social tensions in order to bring about a [word indistinct] confrontation. Can they create a better world? I wish to tell them: Evil is never the road toward good. [applause]

The merciless logic of violence does not lead anywhere. No good is obtained by contributing to more violence. If your objective is a more just and fraternal Peru, then seek the roads of dialogue and not those of violence. Remember that the Latin American bishops have repeatedly stated that the church rejects terrorist violence [words indistinct]. Violence inexorably creates new forms of oppression. We also wish to stress that when an ideology turns to violence, then it admits its own insufficiency and weakness. [applause]

POWER OUTAGE IN LIMA; PAPAL SECURITY TIGHTENED

PY050238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Lima, 4 Feb (EFE) -- Several sectors of the Peruvian capital were blacked out tonight for reasons not yet established, but probably due to an attack. The outage occurred shortly after Pope John Paul II returned to Lima after carrying out a busy schedule in northern Peru.

The blackout took place at 2120 (0130 GMT) and included the neighborhoods of Miraflores, San Isidro, Pueblo Libre, and Jesus Maria, the latter being where the Apostolic Nunciature, temporary residence of the pope, is located. The nunciature, however, was not affected by the blackout because the Peruvian Government had set up an emergency generator prior to the arrival of the pope.

As of yet no official information has been supplied about the causes of the power outage. However certain journalist sources have indicated that it is possible that the blackout was caused by the destruction of a pylon near Lima.

The security forces which have been heavily patrolling Lima since Friday, due to the pope's visit, have stepped up security measures around the Apostolic Nunciature and other official buildings.

ELECTORAL COURT DECLARES ELECTION WINNERS

PY021715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1436 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Feb (EFE) -- The Electoral Court has officially proclaimed Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo as Uruguayan president and vice president, respectively. They will take office on 1 March, thus putting an end to 11 years of military dictatorship. It was a private ceremony and Nicolas Storace Arrosa, the president of the Electoral Court, also proclaimed the 30 senators elected. Thirteen senators belong to the Colorado Party, the winner of the elections held last November and traditionally a ruling party; 11 senators belong to the National or Blanco Party, the other traditional party; and 6 senators belong to the leftist coalition Broad Front. Some of the 99 representatives of the Chamber of Deputies which will be made official next week, remain undeclared.

OPPOSITION NOT TO ACCEPT CABINET POSTS

PY012129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 1 Feb (EFE) -- The two largest political parties that oppose the elected democratic government, which will be inaugurated on 1 March, have announced their decision not to accept posts as ministers in President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti's cabinet. Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, National or Blanco Party leader, and Liber Seregni, leader of the leftist Broad Front coalition, ratified the decision of their respective parties.

Sanguinetti met with the leaders of the two parties more than a month ago to try to form a government of national unity, with the acceptance of responsibilities by the opposition. The Broad Front plenum and the Executive Board of the National Party did not accept the future president's offer because, they said, they do not agree with the political and economic orientation of the future government of the Colorado Party, the traditional ruling party in Uruguay. The Broad Front and National Party will likewise not participate in the management of self-governed state-owned companies or decentralized services. However, it is very possible that a National Party member will accept a post as minister, particularly Accountant Enrique Iglesias, current ECLA executive secretary, who will almost surely accept the post of Foreign Relations Minister.

PRESIDENT-ELECT NAMES FUTURE CABINET MEMBERS

PY041543 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0501 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti practically completed the naming of his future cabinet when 9 of the 10 offers were accepted. The names of seven of those chosen have been rumored for days. The nominations will be made official on Monday, 4 February, before Sanguinetti departs for Caracas to meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. The future ministers are:

Ricardo Zerbino	Economy and Finance
Carlos Manini Rios	Interior
Enrique Iglesias	Foreign Relations
Raul Ugarte	Public Health
Juan Vicente Chiarino	Defense
Adela Reta	Culture, and Justice ad interim
Carlos Piran	Industry and Energy
Jorge Sanguinetti	Transport and Public Works
Hugo Fernandez Faingol	Labor and Social Security

The agriculture and fishing minister will be nominated after the return of the president-elect from Caracas. The Culture and Justice Ministry will soon be split into a Culture Ministry and a Justice Ministry. Among the cabinet members, Enrique Iglesias, who is the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and a renowned economist, and Raul Ugarte are considered to be close to the National (Blanco) Party, the main opposition party led by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

Addresses Nation

PY050130 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Message to the nation by President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti in Montevideo on 4 February; recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Just recently there were some false rumors regarding economic and social matters and I would like to make a few concrete statements on these issues. First of all, I want to categorically reject all slanderous or misinformed reports to the effect that the members of the economic and social government team still believe in neoliberal economic policies. We have said that there will be no acceptance of recessionary formulas and that we will conceive no policy which fails to include reactivation of production in sectors, both industrial and agricultural, which are considered important because of either their exporting or employing capacity. This statement should suffice to reject the charges of neoliberalism based on purely financial and monetarist policies which fail to take production into account.

I would also like to stress that this reactivation can only be brought about in an orderly manner. No one can honestly disregard the fact that the country and its productive sectors are heavily in debt and that there is an unprecedented fiscal deficit. Therefore, we cannot conjure up solutions without taking into consideration our limitations and realizing that the unbridled race between prices and salaries can only lead to inflation and a situation in which both workers and producers lose to the speculators. Thus, I would like to warn against the oversimplification that in order to get rid of neoliberalism one must hurl himself into a superficial populism which gives rise to inflation and instability. Fraternal countries in Latin America are teaching us categorical lessons on the need for caution in this matter [words indistinct].

We will defend the real salaries of the workers; we plan to struggle staunchly to achieve this. This is why we do not want to be led astray by oversimplistic formulas according to which nominal salary hikes are enough to improve the situation of the workers. The truth is that production must be increased at the same time so these salary hikes are backed by more national wealth. The battle for this year is to reactivate the economy without unleashing inflation, thus curbing the decline of the purchasing power of the salaries. We must begin the efforts to improve it. This must be accomplished by climbing the ladder step by step and not rushing ahead only to fall to below the level from which we have started initially. This must be perfectly clear to everyone. Not everyone will share this idea, but it still should be clear to them. So let us get rid of all the confusion. There will be no neoliberalism nor will there be irresponsible populism. We will defend the purchasing power of salaries to the extent possible, but not by merely engaging in a race of salary hikes which in the final analysis hurts the workers.

Naturally, we are prepared to struggle for a renegotiation of our foreign debt, with teeth and nails if necessary, to have our position prevail, but without resorting to the unrealistic oversimplification of saying: Let us break off with the IMF, pay no one, and hope that there will be some utopic international aid which, in fact, never comes.

Definitely not. We must struggle to grow, but realistically and honestly, realizing that everything is up to us. If we do not produce more and better goods no system in the world can improve the level of salaries and the standards of living of the people. This is what history teaches us and this is our duty, to make the effort as the head of a legitimate government elected by a popular majority as becomes a democracy. We must work for the majority, for those who believe that there can be a change in peace, in tolerance, and in the coexistence of freedom and order. Friends, take a look around at our America, moving toward democracy but seized by terrible social conflicts and violence, all of which are the result of inflation and the refusal to face reality. Let us learn this lesson. Now that we have recorded our democracy let us struggle to strengthen it. Let us not make the same mistakes we made before. There can be no democracy without peace and no peace without justice. To be just one must distribute assets, not need and misery. My friends, I am leaving for Venezuela in the hope of helping to bring rapprochement between us and that great people. Days of toil but also of hope await me there. I will be back on Thursday to continue working so that on 1 March the new democratic government will take over, assured that no one has been excluded and that everyone has a job to do in the struggle for the greatness of this nation, divided and in debt, a nation which must be united and made strong.

BOMB THREAT CAUSES CHANGE IN SANGUINETTI PLANE

PY042115 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] A very dramatic event took place this morning at Carrasco Airport when, shortly before the departure of President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti for Venezuela, an announcement was made on the existence of a bomb planted in the airplane, something which forced a change in schedule. This event was reported to Radio El Espectador and the Cadena de Oro at noon today by reliable sources at the above-mentioned airport. These sources stated that, upon learning of the announcement, Sanguinetti was offered the possibility of traveling to Buenos Aires on an airplane of the Uruguayan Air Force. Sanguinetti flatly rejected this offer and, along with his entourage, boarded another airplane to travel to Buenos Aires. Police officers are now tracing down the origin of the anonymous call which caused confusion and concern at Carrasco Airport this morning. Shortly before this news was reported, Radio El Espectador and the Cadena de Oro's special envoy (Bernardo Hickman), along with Alvaro Alfonso, held a talk with Sanguinetti, who stated that during the next government the courts will work hard to clear up the disappearance of the teacher Elena Quinteros. Sanguinetti also made many statements concerning the announcement that he will make over a radio and television network tonight at 2000. Asked about all these issues, Sanguinetti stated:

[Begin recording] My trip to Venezuela is a moral duty since I wanted my first trip as president-elect outside Uruguay to be to Venezuela. We really have a moral duty [word indistinct] toward Venezuela. [Words indistinct] the events that have taken place in our country, a type of event that the democratic regime assures will never again take place and that, once and for all, will be buried in the past. I hope then that all this will be the end of an era and the beginning of another one in which, not only will we have, I hope, the resumption of the relations with the brotherly Venezuelan nation but also the beginning of an era in which all Uruguayans will have the certainty that they will enjoy the rights to which they are entitled. [end recording]

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1814 GMT on 4 February reports that the anonymous call, warning that a bomb was aboard the plane, "turned out to be false." EFE goes on to report that Sanguinetti landed in Buenos Aires "without incident," lunched with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during a "technical stopover," and then flew on to Venezuela.]

PEMEX TO INCREASE, DIVERSIFY OIL PRODUCTS EXPORTS

PA050048 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Feb 85 p 8

[By Jorge Octavio Ochoa, Maria Elena Garcia, and Roberto Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Mexico will increase and diversify its exports of oil products, from which it expects to receive $1.2 billion this year, in order to maintain the level of foreign exchange income and offset the drop in international oil prices.

The PEMEX commercial assistant director's office also announced that crude exports will not be increased, as this would be tantamount to acting unrealistically and would weaken even more the international oil market.

The parastate enterprise expects the overall sales of the oil industry abroad to remain above $16 billion this year despite the drop in the price of the "Isthmus" light crude oil, which is expected to drop by $1 per barrel, that is to $28 next week.

The oil by-products to be exported include gasoline, diesel oil, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, gas turbine jet fuel, and other basic lubricants. Petrochemicals such as ethylene, ammonia, methanol, and orthothylene will also be exported.

The PEMEX commercial assistant director's office said that the only remaining problem is the use of liquid gas by the transportation and industry sectors, which has grown alarmingly, particularly in northern Mexico. The office noted that this trend will have to be stopped as it is very harmful to the national economy.

The officials stressed that Mexico loses 14 billion pesos annually because of the improper use of cooking gas, which "has to be unduly subsidized" through imports of as much as $250 million of this product. They said that this must end in order to comply with the program of rationalizing energy consumption.

With regard to the export of oil products, the office of the assistant director of industrial transformation of PEMEX said that Mexico has 7 refineries and 17 petrochemical plants whose production capacity is 1.3 million barrels of oil and 15.5 million tons of petrochemicals, respectively.

The efficient operation of the refineries has made it possible to meet the domestic demand and maintain a high level of exports of oil products, which totaled $1.159 billion in 1984 and are expected to total over $1.273 billion in 1985.

Last year the refineries processed an average of 137,000 barrels of oil a day and produced lubricants totaling an average of 7,500 barrels a day.

This year 1.225 million barrels of oil are expected to be processed daily, which will make it possible to meet the nation's needs and make 103,000 barrels of oil products available to the commercial sector daily.

DE LA MADRID MEETS PORTUGAL'S MARIO SOARES

For Lisbon coverage of the meeting between President Miguel de la Madrid and Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares in the Azores, see the Portugal section of the 4 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

COLUMN ASSAILS 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST DEFENSE FORCES

PA041445 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Feb 85 p 4 A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "The Undefendable Canal"]

[Excerpts] 1. Sophism

A systematic campaign to destroy the National Defense Forces has been mounted on the premise that the interoceanic canal cannot be defended. The idea is to reduce the maintenance and operations budget of a state entity that, in accordance with the Constitution, is in charge of "national defense and public security." The money saved would be used to secure other objectives more important to those who attack our only armed force. The ulterior objective is to weaken or destroy the armed institution's capability to defend and maintain constitutional order by reducing its personnel and work capability, and producing, as a logical consequence, a deterioration in its prestige and unity. In this way there could be a return to the cheap politicking of the past, when opposition political leaders were able to brag that any government could be "easily pulled down," as happened on 2 January 1931. In those days, any unhappy political group could easily put on the streets a few naive people to serve as cannon fodder so that the politicians could seize the Presidential Palace and send the legislators to legislate down at Chivo-Chivo.

2. Necessary Criticism

I do not think that the Defense Forces are a perfect organization or anything like that. I believe that in this institution, as in any other institution composed of human beings, there are bad, dishonest, arrogant, and abusive people, just as there are among attorneys, doctors, teachers, and newsmen. The institution itself has admitted this, and the dismissal of high-ranking officers and ordinary soldiers has made this evident. I also believe that some of the criticism about the powers of the Defense Forces is justified. For example, I agree that it is necessary and suitable that all the money collected directly by this institution go through the Finance and Treasury Ministry so that revenue will go into the national treasury. The Office of the Comptroller must control all the economic affairs of the armed institution just as it controls other state institutions. This is the constitutional procedure, and criticism in this regard is constructive.

3. Development

But I believe that vengeful attacks on the Defense Forces are not only negative, they are also irresponsible and ill-intentioned because this institution has matured and improved like the rest of the national community. It would be very harmful to make that state institution return to the material, technical, and functional level of the past.

4. The Defense of the Canal

What some have said about "the canal being undefendable" may be true, but this does not mean that Panama has to renounce its national and international responsibility for the protection and security of the canal. At the same time that we recover effective sovereign and legal rights over that vital portion of our fatherland, we must also assume the responsibilities that such an event signifies. For many decades these responsibilities implied the presence here of thousands of U.S. troops and military installations with the most modern equipment. Panama cannot dedicate to this task the huge economic resources that a country like the United States can, but it should adequately prepare itself, not to make defendable something that is undefendable, but at least to effectively assure order and security in the canal's operation.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ SAYS NICARAGUA SENTENCED URBINA LARA

PA050208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Costa Rica has known since last week that Urbina Lara was sentenced. The Costa Rican Government has known about the 5-year prison sentence meted out on Jose Manuel Urbina Lara by a military court since last Wednesday, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said. He said that when Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ricardo Valero and Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera were asked whether this would interfere in the negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government, they said no. Therefore, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said, we attended the meeting organized by the Contadora Group in Panama.

Despite the failure of the talks held in Panama last weekend, the Contadora Group continues to negotiate with the Nicaraguan Government to find a solution. Gutierrez said that being aware of the position of both sides, the Contadora Group is making new efforts to find a solution. Gutierrez said that it will not be known until the end of this week whether any progress was made in the negotiations by the Contadora Group.

If a satisfactory solution is not found in the Urbina Lara case with the Contadora Group's mediation, Costa Rica's only recourse will be to go to the international court of justice. The government is considering this possibility, which is expensive and slow. Therefore, the government hopes to find a solution through dialogue. This new development in the Urbina Lara case is worrying the authorities who were acting in good faith, especially after the resolution issued by the OAS Permanent Council asking the Contadora Group to find a solution.

Regarding the Costa Rican Government's position if no solution is found through the Contadora Group's mediation, the foreign minister said the government will not participate in the meeting on 14 February in Panama unless the Urbina Lara case is resolved. He refused to say what will be done now that the Nicaraguan Government has taken a path other than that established in the negotiations.

ALASEI CORRESPONDENT ON OPERATIONS, PLANS

PA031237 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Jan 85 p 6 A

[Text] The LATIN AMERICAN AGENCY FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES (ALASEI) yesterday officially began international operations, and its correspondent in Costa Rica is journalist Patricia Leon. Ms Leon described ALASEI as "an effort by Latin America and the Caribbean to have their own communications system," adding that the agency was created in Costa Rica in 1976 at the Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies. ALASEI is formed by Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Costa Rica, but it also has correspondents in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. Its headquarters is in Mexico, where dispatches are edited and printed.

"During this first phase there are plans to prepare a weekly booklet of notes on current events in Latin America, intended to analyze the economic, social, and cultural situation in these nations," Ms Leon said. The weekly booklet will include 14 news items, and in July 1985 another series prepared by specialists in various fields will be added.

In the second quarter, ALASEI will diversify its services and prepare material on economic and financial topics, as well as on science and technology, Indian and peasant problems, the arms buildup, and underdevelopment.

"Without competing with the established news agencies, ALASEI will contribute a clearer understanding of the achievements, aspirations, problems, and failures of our nations," Ms Leon said. She added that the principles of the news agency state that it must operate on the bases of professionalism, autonomy, and independence in any given country or before any pressure group. "Our inception constitutes an instrument of support for the integration, independence, self-determination, and preservation of peace on the continent," the journalist concluded.

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF U.S. HELICOPTER -- The Public Security Ministry last week received a Hughes 500E helicopter, the first helicopter donated by the U.S. Government as part of the aid offered to the Monge administration. Three other helicopters are expected to arrive in the next few months. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Jan 85 p 10 A PA]

NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION -- The Development Corporation, Inc. (Codesa) has established the National Mining Corporation to seek the support of private investors to develop the country's mining potential. Mining projects had previously been drawn up and executed by Codesa's Department of Geological Development and Mineral Resources. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Dec 84 p 3 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON PRESS FREEDOM, EL DIARO DE HOY

PA031219 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 85 pp 4, 22

[Letter from President Jose Napoleon Duarte to IAPA President Maximo Gainza, in San Salvador; date not given]

[Excerpts] Mr President: I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you my best wishes and to reaffirm before the esteemed IAPA members and officials my stance as outlined during the closing session of IAPA's 40th General Assembly, held in Los Angeles, California, on 1 November 1984. At that time, I stated my government's unyielding determination to respect freedom of the press as a basic democratic right. For that reason I received and read your letter of 17 January with great interest. In that letter you conveyed IAPA's concern over reports that the government and state agencies had banned all sorts of advertisement in EL DIARIO DE HOY. I immediately ordered the Presidency's Information Secretariat to submit a complete report on this matter. You will be receiving it soon in the mail. In sum, the report deals with the following:

1. Austerity: Due to violent aggression from leftist and rightist extremists, as well as the world economic situation, my government has been forced to cut advertising expenditures to the bone, and to allocate its resources first to national security matters and the fulfillment of public welfare projects.

2. The Presidency's allocation of resources: Since I became president EL DIARIO DE HOY has been sent a reasonable amount of advertisements. To be sure, the amount is less than for LA PRENSA GRAFICA, but it is more than for EL MUNDO or DIARIO LATINO. Compared with other news media, EL DIARIO DE HOY has gotten four times more business than any radio or television station.

3. Investment by state agencies: All agencies are absolutely free to act, although the austerity situation has forced them to seek greater efficiency, like any private advertiser.

4. Excellent relations between the Salvadoran Government and the news media: Our endeavors to maintain good relations with the news media involved the following measures:

A. At the request of the Association of Salvadoran Advertising Media, and for your total reassurance, we have amended our instructions regarding austerity measures and the restructuring of the public administration.

B. We have granted newspaper companies preferential treatment by allowing them to acquire at the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, and at the official exchange rate, the foreign currency needed to purchase paper abroad.

C. We have cooperated with all the newspapers in the country, as well as with radio and television stations, by giving them equal treatment. No one can state truthfully that they have been pressured to publish or not publish any kind of information.

5. EL DIARIO DE HOY campaign: EL DIARIO DE HOY has systematically followed an information and editorial policy opposed to the government's policies. Yet I believe that this is part of the climate of true democracy we are experiencing in El Salvador.

Mr President, I share your concerns and ideals. I believe the news media have a lofty mission. Based on my previous observations, I feel that EL DIARIO DE HOY's campaign charging that the government has established arbitrary, discriminatory policies against it is unacceptable and unjustified. The charge is completely false.

ARMY HIGH COMMAND PROMISES TO PROTECT CIVILIANS

PA031342 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Feb 85 pp 4, 45

[Text] The Army's high command has promised to carry out large-scale operations to protect the civilian population more effectively in the face of subversive threats.

An Armed Forces Press Committee spokesman announced this yesterday, adding that several simultaneous operations are currently under way to neutralize the threats broadcast on a clandestine radio station, warning citizens not to travel during certain evening and early morning hours or they would lose both lives and property. This, he said, is a part of the collective panic that the terrorist organizations FMLN and FDR want to create among the defenseless population in order to undermine the human, civic, political, and economic rights of citizens in general.

He added that both subversive organizations have continued with their strategy of fear and destruction in an effort to terrorize the civilian population, which every day stoically suffers the systematic violence unleashed by those clandestine organizations to the detriment of the interests of the working class and humble people in general, who have nothing to do with the political situation. This threat, the spokesman continued, is an example of such attacks.

To counteract it, he said, the Armed Forces, through various units which completely cover the national territory, are carrying out operations to guarantee the tranquillity of the citizens, whom it asks to remain confident, as each and every one of its troops will continue to fight subversion until it is completely wiped out.

MINIGUN-EQUIPPED HELICOPTER IN OPERATION

PA020040 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Salvadoran Air Force sources said today that one of four Hughes 500 helicopters fitted with miniguns capable of firing 6,000 [figure as heard] rounds a minute has been operating for 1 week. The sources said this aircraft's efficiency in combat has been proven, just like that of the C-47 aircraft which is armed with three machine guns. The helicopter can fly over small areas for up to 6 hours, leaving guerrillas with very little chance of escape when detected.

It has also been reported that a guerrilla squad was surprised during an attack in January at Campana Hill. The guerrillas, who fled through open country, suffered 15 dead. Their bodies were later found; they were in full gear and carrying documents. This has forced the subversives to change their tactics. They now regroup and shift their positions constantly, the reports added.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY OPERATION IN CHALATENANGO

Positions Regained in North

PA020255 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa Perez' activities have helped the Salvadoran Army regain its positions in northern Chalatenango Department and again set up security posts in six villages that were formerly under FMLN control. These villages, now permanently under Armed Forces control, include Las Almas, which until 3 months ago was a no-man's-land, sometimes occupied by the Army, sometimes by the FMLN. According to military reports, Col Ochoa plans to resume control of the abandoned villages and resettle the residents back into their homes.

FMLN Moves to Santa Ana

PA020036 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Civilian sources have reported that the FMLN's area of operations has been shifted from Chalatenango to northern Santa Ana Department, where the Armed Forces will have to initiate a search-and-destroy operation to eliminate rebel camps. They added that due to clashes with and pursuit by the Army in Chalatenango, the guerrillas have moved to northern Santa Ana Department, while other groups have been seen near mountainous areas, such as El Polvo, Metapan, (Huinahuat), and Santa Ana itself. Meanwhile according to Army reports, the number of actions greatly decreased in Chalatenango last month.

FMLN Suffers 50 Casualties

PA020324 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Colonel Benjamin Ramos, Chalatenango Department commander, reported today that the FMLN suffered approximately 50 casualties during a recent operation in the northern sector of this department. The officer also reported that the Army seized 11 U.S.-made rifles, medicine, and foodstuffs, and destroyed arms caches and other supplies used by the rebels in this department, which has gradually come under Army control. As a result of this action, FMLN guerrillas have been moving to other areas. Col Ramos said that the Army only suffered seven wounded during the 8 days of operations in Chalatenango.

COMMANDER ON OPERATIONS IN CABANAS DEPARTMENT

PA030446 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Colonel Carlos Mauricio Guzman Aguilar, commander of the military detachment No 2 stationed in the city of Sensuntepeque, told Radio Cadena YSU that in January the Army conducted six military operations to search for guerrilla camps in Cabanas Department. As a result of the operations, the leftist forces sustained 16 casualties and lost weapons, war materiel, and medicine. Here is a complete report on these actions by Col Carlos Mauricio Guzman Aguilar, Cabanas Department regional commander:

[Begin recording] We can outline six or seven basic activities, including military operations, patrolling, combing, cleanup of areas, searches [words indistinct] in the rural population. We can also mention our intensive patrolling of the major highways. By major highways, I mean the highway linking Sensuntepeque to Ilobasco and Ilobasco to San Rafael Cedros. As for details of the military operations, we can mention that the Atlacatl Battalion operated in the area comprising Cinquera, Tejutepeque, and Jutiapa in January. The most important action involved the deaths of 16 terrorists in Tejutepeque city, as well as the seizing of materiel, weapons, and equipment. [end recording]

GUERRILLAS DYNAMITE PYLON, CAUSE BLACKOUTS

PA031814 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Military sources announced today that certain guerrilla groups, under the protection of the "curfew" they themselves imposed 2 days ago, dynamited one of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission's [CEL] high-voltage pylons at 1923 last night, causing a 20-minute blackout. Electrical service was restored when the local emergency generating plant began operating. It has been learned that the emergency electrical service was still in operation this morning. It has also been learned that the CEL pylon was blown up in a place known as (Lima de la Cruz), in Jucuapa, Usulutan, where guerrillas are reportedly entrenched even though the Armed Forces, supported by helicopters and reconnaissance planes, continuously patrol the area.

It was also announced that the people of Jocoro, Morazan Department, and parts of La Union have been without power for the past 11 days, ever since the guerrillas attacked the facilities of the Radio Nacional relay station in the area near km 18 of the Military Route, where the extremists managed to damage the CEL substation and set fire to a transformer.

According to military and interdepartmental transport sources, no violence has occurred on any of the eastern roads due to the curfew decreed by the FMLN. According to the sources this is obvious, since no one travels on those roads during the evening hours.

FMLN TRAFFIC MEASURES APPLY TO METROPOLITAN AREA

PA012339 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] In a telephone call, an alleged guerrilla of the People's Liberation Forces said that the FMLN-imposed restrictions on drivers also encompass San Salvador's metropolitan area. The restrictions state that vehicles should not travel between 2000 and 0400, and, according to the source, this measure is permanent. The FMLN announced through its clandestine radio station that the measure includes all roads in the country. They also warned those who transport soldiers, since the Army mobilizes personnel at night to areas of conflict, and noted that there will be actions, sabotages, and clashes during those hours.

Many citizens were concerned whether the restrictions would only apply to the interior of the country. However, the alleged guerrilla said that they also include the capital.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED

AU311511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 85 p 6

[Report on interview with Shafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the high command of the FMLN, by ADN special correspondent Wolfgang Pfeiffer: "The Patriots of El Salvador Are Futher Improving Their Positions;" date and place not given]

[Text] "The forces of liberation in El Salvador are ready to continue the dialogue with the Duarte government. This position is in keeping with the Salvadoran people's demand for a political solution to problems so that peace can be established in the country. The FMLN and the FDR have put forward concrete proposals for a third round of dialogue." This was stated by Shafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the FMLN high command.

Political forces regard a solution that would promote the country's independence as the objective of the dialogue. This was the FMLN's point of departure as early as 1981 when it called on the government to enter into a dialogue. However, until last fall, its demands had always met with blunt rejection.

Reaction's Maneuvers Have Been Thwarted

When in October 1984 the Duarte government finally agreed to begin a dialogue, it did so with a definite plan in mind, Shafik Jorge Handal stressed. First the regime in San Salvador speculated that it would gain in international prestige. Second, Duarte and the U.S. Administration wanted to have an impact on the public and, in particular, on the U.S. Congress to obtain new means for military support of the regime. "World public, however, did not let itself be deceived. This was expressed in the clear condemnation of the regime by the 39th UN General Assembly session last December. Never before had so many states in the United Nations rebuffed the regime, among them, for the first time, Mexico, France, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, and others."

The member of the FMLN high command assessed the two rounds of dialogue in La Palma and Ayagualo, held between October and November 1984, as a victory for the FMLN-FDR, which was thereby recognized as legitimate partners and this consequently strengthened their domestic political position. Shafik Jorge Handal stressed that the patriotic forces continue to seek a political solution. "But at the same time, we have prepared for a difficult situation and are ready to face all eventualities. It is up to the other side to answer our proposals for talks. However, the Duarte government cannot and does not want to do this."

Shafik Jorge Handal drew attention to the fact that immediately after the initial talks at La Palma, the enemy launched an offensive against areas under the FMLN's control, particularly in the east, in the area of Morazan. The forces of liberation repelled this large-scale attack and inflicted grievous losses on the enemy. "The FMLN has clearly foiled the strategy of the Duarte regime, whose main goal is to push us into the northernmost corners of the country and to destroy us."

Surveying the situation in the country, the politician said that it was marked by the "steady expansion of the liberation forces' sphere of influence. Meanwhile, they control areas in the central as well as southern and western parts of the country. As recent events show, this process continues."

Other strategic plans of the enemy have also been thwarted. The Duarte regime has succeeded neither in isolating the FMLN from the masses, nor in reactivating and modernizing the economy in the interest of capital. The whole economy has increasingly had to adapt to the requirements of the Army, an Army which, with U.S. assistance, has increased its strength from 14,000 to 43,000 men within 4 years, simultaneously augmenting its equipment and multiplying its firepower.

Durate Government in a Critical Situation

"Summing up, it is possible to say that since the beginning of its general offensive from the northern, underdeveloped part of El Salvador, in 1981, the FMLN has extended its military and political sphere of influence to most important parts of the country," Jorge Handal stressed. The operations of the liberation forces currently focus on the capital and its suburbs as well as other important cities, among them San Miguel, in the southeastern part of the country.

"The Duarte government is nationally and internationally in a very critical situation," Jorge Handal declared. That is why the U.S. Administration is doing its utmost to keep the regime on its feet. He referred to the plan of the Kissinger commission, which foresees large investments in Central America. Of the 8 billion [currency not specified] to be invested within 5 years, about 48 percent is earmarked for El Salvador. "This plan is part of the comprehensive goal of the United States to bring the whole region under its control, make Central America dependent upon the United States, and deal with the crisis situation through the intensification of capitalist development."

The aims pursued by imperialism in El Salvador are mainly strategic, the politician added. It is out to stop the revolutionary process in the region and in the whole of Latin America and to deliver a blow to progressive development in the Third World.

Solidarity Strengthens Just Struggle

"The revolutionary movement in El Salvador embodies objectively the continuity of the revolutionary movement in Latin America," Jorge Handal stressed. "Its development and its successes also form an inseparable part of the defense of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. With every success, the Salvadoran forces of liberation also deliver a blow to the global plans and the aggressive course of the United States. From this viewpoint, we are making a contribution to peace in the world. The international dimension of our struggle obliges us to wage our struggle for victory with even more resolution. The revolutionary power and ability of the Salvadoran people are not yet fully developed. Much has been achieved, but a great deal more still remains to be done."

In conclusion, Jorge Handal underlined the great importance of international solidarity for the Salvadoran liberation struggle. In cordial words, he conveyed thanks to the people of the GDR, the GDR Government, and the Socialist Unity Party for their sympathy and firm solidarity with the revolutionary forces in El Salvador and the whole of Central America.

HONDURAS

PNH CHOOSES 'OFFICIAL' PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA041743 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Juan Pablo Urrutia was chosen yesterday as the official candidate of the National Party of Honduras [PNH].

On accepting the presidential candidacy, he urged other leaders to join in his effort to achieve party unity. An excerpt of his acceptance speech follows:

[Begin recording] I cordially and vehemently exhort you so that, indestructibly united, we may fight for the victory of this glorious party.

On this solemn occasion, when the PNH is defining its position vis-a-vis the next electoral campaign, I express my fervent hope that we may forget the past, that the curtain may fall, and that the tragedies experienced will be remembered only in order to avoid making similar mistakes. From now on let us address the future. Let us prepare ourselves for the great civic struggle of Honduran democracy. The great decision rests in our own hands and our will. Change is essential, the future is a challenge, and Honduran democracy is placing its main hopes in the PNH. The next government must be one of integration, with the best men, regardless of their political origin.

Fellow party members, the usual thing at an event like this is to outline programs and point out objectives, policies, and goals. I will limit myself to briefly outlining the major aspects of a well-intentioned government policy. In the political area it is fundamental to bolster our democratic system. Therefore, I am an enemy of the totalitarian left, but I am also an enemy of all those who distort democracy, abuse power, [shouts] and grow wealthy by illegal means.

I believe in a democratic system based on three independent branches of power. Above all, I feel that it is necessary to return to the judicial branch all of its powers so there can be true justice. It is necessary to have a strong and independent judicial branch, capable of limiting the illegal behavior of the other branches of state or anyone else who might abuse his position.

In the economic area, I think that in general terms more and better production could become a goal. We must improve the skills of Honduran labor through training programs and by placing within the reach of those who work with the necessary resources to develop industry, be it small-, medium-, or large-sized. We must not forget the examples of the neighboring countries, victims of huge social imbalances which are currently being paid for with bloody internal wars. It is necessary to make better use of wealth on behalf of the large majority, as there is nothing more dangerous than a people starving and desperate due to poverty. [end recording]

IRANIAN BUSINESSMEN NEGOTIATE LOCAL INVESTMENTS

PA040159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2137 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- A group of Iranian businessmen is in Honduras negotiating agreements to invest approximately $20 million, it was officially reported today.

The Iranians are interested in developing an agricultural project to cultivate approximately 20,000 hectares of coconut palms and to construct a vegetable oil extraction plant.

It was reported that the feasibility studies for the project are under way and it has been established that the Iranian project will not compete with the established vegetable oil and lard factories because all of the coconut oil will be exported.

Amir R. Rezai, head of the Iranian investors, has met with Honduran economic and agricultural authorities.

RELATIVES COMMITTEE CRITICIZES REPORT ON MISSING

PA302241 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Jan 85 p 9

[Advertisement and open letter to President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Walter Lopez Reyes from the Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, Cofadeh -- date and place not given]

[Text] Messrs: The Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras (Cofadeh) has decided to issue this open letter since all of our attempts to obtain interviews with you have failed. Your positions and offices are surrounded by indifference, rejections, lies, as moats isolated feudal lords from their serfs in the past.

Ours is not a political organization; it is comprised of elderly citizens, women, youths, and children who share the pain of having lost a relative during this time of repression that Honduras is experiencing. We are humble, poor, and honest people who insist that dialogue is the best instrument to struggle and exert pressure.

You may believe that there is no special reason to meet with us, but we have a lot to say, especially in light of our rejection of the preliminary report-bulletin on the missing issued by an investigative commission made up only of military men on active duty.

We believe that the first mistake was to appoint military men to investigate charges lodged against the Armed Forces. Their lack of credibility undermined the conclusions of the report before it was issued, and the same will happen when the final version is presented in late March.

Last year we suggested, and today we reiterate, that the commission should be made up of representatives of various sectors such as Cofadeh, the Honduran Human Rights Commission, the Bar Association, and the National Congress, which should have broad powers to investigate freely, thoroughly, and impartially inside and outside the military garrisons. This way the verdict will fall on the guilty, not on the Armed Forces. However, if the current situation prevails, history will judge the entire institution, as has happened in Argentina.

The civilian administration and the Armed Forces are presently held solely responsible for the disappearances, and it is your constitutional duty to return the missing alive. No one in Honduras believes any longer in smokescreens such as attempting to blame anti-Sandinists for all crimes. Somozists have undoubtedly participated in kidnappings and murders, but one way or the other they are simple pawns who follow higher orders. None of the human rights violations that occur in Honduras excludes Honduran security forces. This is clear. If any doubts exist, feel free to verify this with Majors Cabrera, Canales Nunez, Hernandez, and Aquino.

Messrs, the Honduran people need valid answers to appease them; to see those guilty of crimes against humanity punished in order to sleep in peace. Social peace is not simply the absence of war; it is essentially justice, and that what is Cofadeh demands, justice in strict support of the Constitution!

Remember that all peoples have a threshold of patience which, when exceeded, leaves no one a place that is completely safe.

You have two options: truth or falsehood. There is no middle ground. The defenders of human rights are no longer a handful; our cause enjoys support at home and abroad. We will persist in our struggle until our demands are satisfied.

If there are more missing people in the future, others will brandish our banner and will also be willing to make sacrifices for their loved ones, the country's honor, and the future of generations to come.

For peace and family unity until they are achieved,

They were alive when they were taken from us; we want them back alive.

[Signed] Cofadeh

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA'S 'TOLERANCE' OF CONTRAS PROTESTED

PA041939 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has sent an urgent letter to the Costa Rican Government, pointing out serious violations of that country's neutrality committed by favoring the counterrevolutionaries. Here is the text of the note sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry:

Your Excellency, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, foreign affairs minister, San Jose, Costa Rica:

Mr Minister, I address Your Excellency in reference to the serious incidents I shall outline here.

On 31 January of this year, the leaders of the armed mercenary group Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, held a press conference at the Ambassador Hotel in San Jose in which Adolfo Chamorro, (Carol Prado), Donald Castillo, and Jose Davila, and others participated.

During this historic press conference, they made an urgent call to the Costa Rican people to support the war which is financed, directed, and maintained by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua. According to statements by the terrorist organization representatives, these goals would be achieved by way of a collection of food, provisions, medicine, and cash through a house-by-house campaign in Costa Rica carried out by members of ARDE, who would have proper identification for this purpose.

At the same conference, ARDE leader Adolfo Chamorro, said fuel would be needed to continue patrolling the San Juan River, which has been carried out jointly with Costa Rican authorities. If these reports are true, then they constitute one of the Costa Rican Government's most serious violations of its duties freely adopted within the framework of rights and international law, as well as an action harmful to Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

The Nicaraguan Government feels that these activities directly undermine Costa Rica's proclamation of neutrality, and allow ARDE members who enjoy exile status to flagrantly abuse that status. By allowing this type of public activity, the Costa Rican Government is violating commitments made, not only in matters pertaining to asylum, but also in terms of the principles of international law that regulate coexistence between states, such as nonintervention, respect for the sovereignty of states, and the duty of all nations not to allow their territories to be used to attack other states.

Likewise, I must stress that these activities seriously affect the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and the Central American nations' commitments within the framework of this initiative, especially those that prohibit this type of action. These events are even more worrisome because they come at a time when the Contadora peace group is making efforts to have the Contadora Document presented last 7 September signed and has scheduled a plenipotentiary meeting on this.

Upon making a formal complaint over the Costa Rican Government's tolerance of these activites by armed groups against Nicaragua, Nicaragua urges Costa Rican authorities to adopt the necessary measures in keeping with international law in order to put a definite end to this type of action by armed mercenary groups that use Costa Rica as a springboard for their criminal actions against the Nicaraguan territory and people.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government refers with concern to the recent opening of the so-called Radio Costa Rica, inaugurated by President Luis Alberto Monge himself, at a ceremony at the Europa Hotel in San Jose last 31 January. The government feels that this station, which is promoted, financed, and directed by the U.S. Government, broadcasts with 100,000 watts of power, and has been established with the objective of directing transmissions to Nicaragua in direct support of the policy of aggression promoted by the U.S. Government against my country, as well as the objective of supporting terrorist actions by the mercenary groups in that government's services.

By allowing and endorsing the station's installation, the Costa Rican Government appears to be supporting this policy of aggression against Nicaragua, thereby casting doubt on the Costa Rican neutrality proclamation. In again presenting its most formal and emphatic complaint, the Nicaraguan Government urges the Costa Rican Government to act responsibly and maturely in solving these problems. We consider the bilateral mechanisms established through the Supervision and Prevention Commission under the auspices of the Contadora Group to be adequate for this purpose. The Nicaraguan Government is willing to go to this commission to make a statement on the incidents explained here and the others that create unnecessary friction between the two states.

In conclusion, the Nicaraguan Government once again reiterates its desire to have the best relations with Costa Rica. For this reason it is the first to regret these incidents about which it cannot remain silent because of the implications of these activities for the full implementation of Costa Rica's neutrality, the Contadora peace efforts, and the lives of thousands of Nicaraguans who daily suffer the consequences of the aggression policy followed by the United States.

I take advantage of the occasion to reiterate to Your Excellency the testimony of my highest regard.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister

1985 COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

PA042013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0504 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Managua, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua and Spain today signed a complementary cooperation agreement for 1985 at the conclusion of negotiations between the Spanish-American Cooperation Institute and the International Reconstruction Fund. The agreement was signed today in Managua by Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua Luis Cuero y Febrega and Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz Hernandez. Through this agreement, Spain will provide technical assistance to Nicaragua in the fields of health, public administration, cooperatives, agriculture, education, and local administration. Moreover, Spain will grant 15 scholarships, for a 3-month period each, to allow Nicaraguan experts to further their studies in that European country. The Spanish ambassador stated that his country "is providing special cooperation because it is aware of Nicaragua's present economic difficulties." Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez labeled the agreement a "deepening of our relations."

ORTEGA ON 'MARXIST THOUGHT' IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

PA042240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] In statements published in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS today, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan president, said that Nicaragua is creating its own political system that will hardly be like the parliamentary or socialist systems. This is a revolution that has tried to adapt itself to its own historic reality, Commander Ortega said. We have taken something, in fact a lot, from the classic liberal systems but not in a rigid manner, he added. Commander Ortega said that it is logical that we have incorporated Marxist thought into Sandino's legacy, because the Nicaraguan ideologist and fighter took something from the Mexican and Bolshevik revolutions.

He also admitted that U.S. pressures have provoked an abnormal situation in the country that does not permit Nicaragua to strengthen pluralism, the mixed economy, or freedom of expression. This is what the United States has achieved, the president added. If there were peace, there would be no censorship, Ortega said. The mere existence of censorship shows that there is an abnormal situation; however, due to the aggression, we have been forced to impose a measure that goes against the normality we wish we had, the president said.

SERGIO RAMIREZ TO VISIT FRANCE 13-16 FEBRUARY

PA050238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado will make an official visit to France from 13 to 16 February, a Nicaraguan diplomatic source reported in Paris today. Ramirez Mercado will be accompanied by Pedro Blandon, director of the International Reconstruction Fund, and Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga. In Paris, Ramirez Mercado will meet with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. This will be the first official trip abroad by Ramirez Mercado after his election as vice president on 4 November. Ramirez Mercado will also make an official visit to Britain and Ireland.

TUNNERMAN ON OPPOSITION TO AID FOR CONTRAS IN U.S.

PA041942 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, has reported in an exclusive interview with Radio Sandino in Washington that there is serious concern among some U.S. congressmen that the upcoming "Big Pine III" maneuvers will become directed and permanent assistance in the form of weapons and supplies to the counter-revolutionaries based in Honduras.

Regarding the repercussions of the slander campaign waged by the United States against Nicaragua, Tunnerman said:

[Begin recording] [Tunnerman] I have been making clarifications here to disprove all these falsehoods, mainly at the level of the U.S. Congress. I spent all last week in wide-ranging talks with and visits to several senators and representatives of the U.S. Congress which will, in the last analysis, approve or disapprove the allocation of funds to the counterrevolutionaries.

[Reporter] How would you assess the situation now that the United States has withdrawn from Manzanillo? Obstacles have been created to disrupt the meeting of the Contadora Group, the government's talks with the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity leader have been [word indistinct], and, in sum, the military presence in Honduras is growing.

[Tunnerman] Three evenings ago, during a personal appearance before over 600 people in Philadelphia at which Representative Kostmayer from Pennsylvania was present, I explained that these measures only heighten and exacerbate the tension between the United States and Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What is your view of the American people's expressions of support for Nicaragua?

[Tunnerman] They are worried about the situation in Central America. I have noted that there is deep concern among all [word indistinct] about the possibility that the United States may get involved in a military adventure and that the American people want to avoid war at all cost. The American people do not want their children to be killed in a meaningless war, because it entails absolutely nothing [words indistinct] principles.

[Reporter] Have you talked with prominent persons such as diplomats or government and congressional officials about the situation in Nicaragua? What was the consensus among these people about the "Big Pine III" military maneuvers scheduled to begin (?next) week?

[Tunnerman] Members of Congress expressed great concern about developments in Central America. Personally, I think that if a vote were held today, the administration could not convince Congress to approve the funds for the counterrevolutionaries. The climate now is quite opposed to approval of the funds. [end recording]

ARCE ON INCREASING ARMED FORCES, COMBAT READINESS

PA040400 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan people must exert themselves to the utmost during 1985 and use their capabilities to defeat the counterrevolutionary aggressions, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano said yesterday. He participated in the closing ceremony of the 50th Anniversary Education Brigade's first evaluation assembly, and issued a call to the Nicaraguan people to increase their efforts and defeat aggression during 1985.

Commander of the Revolution Arce Castano, who is also the coordinator of the FSLN's Political Commission, said the criminal aggression against our people being financed by the Reagan administration has lasted more than 3 years and stressed the need to increase the Sandinist Armed Forces in order to crush the CIA mercenaries.

[Begin recording] We have withstood this situation for 3 years, but we are aware that we cannot resign ourselves to it. No matter how strong a muscle is, it must eventually lose tension. Therefore, we must not only act to hold up the platform that wants to crush us, but also seek to cast it aside regardless of the efforts or sacrifices; otherwise, the platform will crush us.

That is our goal for 1985. This is the year that we must exert and sacrifice ourselves to the utmost. We must use all of our capabilities to defeat the aggression -- each one in his own trench. For this reason, we would like for your spirit and cohesiveness to be an example for all sectors. For example, we need to increase our Armed Forces. There is an elemental law of war that everyone knows from childhood: If three men gang up against one man, they will beat him even if he is Bruce Lee because Bruce Lee is only capable of beating up five men in a movie. [laughter] We must achieve numerical superiority over the enemy.

Consequently, we must increase our Armed Forces. The enemy is trying to do this by obtaining more funds. The enemy is trying to see how it can kidnap more people and force them to fight against us. This is part of a vicious cycle and we are well aware of the situation of those kidnapped. It all takes place in the countryside. A person is kidnapped and threatened with the death of all of his relatives if he does not fight. Thus, that person is forced to become a contra soldier. Therefore, we must exert ourselves to defeat the counterrevolution either in 1985 or within the shortest time possible; we must annihilate the enemy during 1985. We are going to send far larger numbers of fighters to face the enemy and so we issue an appeal to the people's spirit. We have increased the number of calls to the Patriotic Military Service, militias, reserve infantry battalions, and local peasant militias. [end recording]

Companero Commander Bayardo Arce Castano also said that the capital's population must reactivate its combat readiness to counter an eventual U.S. intervention. He announced that FSLN leaders and members will assume the command posts of the Sandinist People's Militias in all of their work trenches.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...That this mortal blow dealt to the counterrevolution might make the gringos desperate and want to intervene because they want to destroy the revolution. We are going to exert ourselves to prepare all of the people's combat readiness so when thousands and thousands of men attack the contras we will have thousands and thousands more in the cities and work centers ready to counter the intervention, if it comes from that side. The intervention would be from the Pacific Ocean; otherwise, they do not have a chance. They can only bring their tanks and other equipment in through this area.

Therefore, we are going to stir up the militias. We are already working on this here and everywhere by using a list [not further explained] to strengthen the militias' work with leaders which is what we need. All FSLN members and government officials will become militia officers, even if it kills them. Throughout the year they will work at their jobs during the day, as officers at night, and complete their training during the weekend. This is how we will stabilize the militia forces on the Pacific side because while we deal blows to one sector, we must prepare for the other. [end recording]

Referring to the country's economic crisis that is a result of the imperialist aggression, he said that the war has inflicted more than $500 million in losses. He added that the revolutionary government will adopt measures to allow high productivity, efficiency, and savings by all government organizations.

[Begin recording] We must produce and this is also one of our goals. We will adopt a series of measures that will make production activities appear attractive and being a businessman appear unattractive. [murmurs] These are difficult and complex measures, but we need to produce more to support the contingents that are fighting while the rest of the population has a minimum amount of the basic elements to survive. However, this great effort must be carried out to keep the country on the move and a high level of patriotic awareness and responsibility is needed for this. Of course, we also need a strong political effort to explain to the people each of the measures taken and each of the problems being faced. [end recording]

LUIS CARRION DISCUSSES MISKITO AUTONOMY ISSUE

PA042154 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the FLSN National Directorate, has said during a meeting with people of the Atlantic coast on the question of self-rule that only the revolution understands the culture, language, and problems of the Atlantic coast, and that the revolution is responding to the complaints of our country's ethnic groups.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...People, for instance, who use the ethnic groups' demands to actually raise the banner of counterrevolution and have simply taken advantage of part of the Miskito population and placed it at the service of counterrevoluationary interests. This does not originate exclusively with ethnic questions because in addition to the ethnic [words indistinct] there are the counterrevolutionary political-ideological positions [words indistinct]. These organizations are being led into a blind alley. [end recording]

Later, Commander Carrion gave some additional details on the topics discussed in the meetings with the Indians.

[Begin recording] [Carrion] These meetings have demonstrated the maturity with which the various sectors of the people of the Atlantic coast -- in this case those of Zelaya Sur who are the the ones represented here -- are undertaking the autonomy work. The companeros have worked very seriously and with a great sense of national dignity and patriotism, and we are laying very important foundations to be able to offer a really just solution involving the participation of the people of the Atlantic coast.

[Reporter] Commander, hasn't the fact that Brooklyn Rivera did not attend the meeting obstructed the talks, and the work with the Atlantic coast Indians?

[Carrion] Not in the least. We have a political and military problem pending with Brooklyn Rivera that must be resolved, that is, the clashes. We are talking with Brooklyn Rivera to benefit peace and the search for peace. However, this matter of autonomy and the historical rights of the Atlantic coast communities does not depend on those talks. We continue forward with the people who are represented here by their legitimate leaders.

[Reporter] (?If there is) an upcoming meeting, what will [words indistinct] specific program or topic that will be discussed at Bluefields, as you announced not long ago?

[Carrion] Yes, we are going to send them a document, which has not yet been completed, establishing the principles and rights that we feel have not been recognized so that this document is the basis for the beginning of an actual consultation process with the people. [end recording]

MISURASATA CONDEMNS RIVERA OPPOSITION TO U.S. AID

PA050136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] San Jose, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], the native Indian organization, has labeled remarks made by its former leader, Brooklyn Rivera, criticizing U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels as having been made with "evil intentions and without patriotism." Rivera, who until 21 January was general coordinator of Misurasata, said in statements published in U.S. newspapers that he opposed CIA aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The Miskito leader was expelled from Misurasata on charges of having betrayed the native struggle by negotiating with the Sandinist government for autonomy statutes for the ethnic minorities on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. Rivera met last October and December with Sandinist government representatives in Managua and Bogota, respectively, and had planned another meeting on 20 January which he did not attend to protest the Nicaraguan Army's bombing of the ethnic communities. Misurasata is composed of Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, and is part of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), under the leadership of Eden Pastora Gomez, which is fighting the Sandinist government in southern Nicaragua.

In a communique released in San Jose, Misurasata "condemned and repudiated" Rivera's remarks and said that despite the murders perpetrated by the Sandinist Army, "our brothers continue to spill their blood to achieve freedom and respect for their rights." The communique was signed by Joaquin Suazo, general coordinator of Misurasata; Guillermo Espinoza [words indistinct], Walter [surname indistinct], and Rudy Sinclair, members of the organization's Political Directorate.

The communique added that "we consider defeatist and treasonable the conversations that Brooklyn Rivera continues to hold with the racist and genocidal National Directorate of the FLSN," the country's ruling party.

The new leaders reaffirmed that Rivera cannot represent them and "much less speak in the name of the ethnic groups." Therefore, "we reaffirm his expulsion from Misurasata and disallow any statement he may make in the name of the ethnic groups."

The communique was accompanied by a declaration signed by Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica who insist on "disavowing" any negotiations that may be made in their name with representatives of the Sandinist regime.

MISURA COUNCIL OF ELDERS APPEALS FOR CHURCH AID

PA311707 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1355 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel indigenous organization Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas [Misura] has appealed to the Central American church "to help save the lives of thousands of Indians who are fleeing from the Sandinist Army in Nicaragua." The request was made by the Council of Elders of Misura, comprised of Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

Mullins Tilleth, president of the Misura Council of Elders, charged in a communique distributed in Honduras that "the towns of Wawa, Haulover, and Wauhta have been under Sandinist fire since 12 January."

The Indians' document asserts that "many women, children, and elderly people have died, while the hundreds fleeing through the mountains are being pursued by the Sandinist troops, who kill those who fall behind."

According to Misura, the communities attacked by the Sandinists are located in Zelaya Department, and those fleeing might cross over to Honduran territory soon.

Tilleth's plea for aid is also aimed "at all of the world's humanitarian organizations and the OAS."

"We urge the Christian church of Central America," the Indians' communique stresses, "to help us save thousands of brothers who are currently fleeing the Sandinist Army criminals."

The report adds that "we believe that international and humanitarian organizations from all over the world can intercede before the regime in Managua in order to put an end to the extermination of the ethnic groups on the Atlantic coast" of Nicaragua.

According to Misura, it has 3,000 combatants in Nicaragua's Atlantic coast and is now gathering forces to protect the escape of the people of Wawa, Haulover, and Wauhta.

GRANMA PUBLISHES PCC DOCUMENT ON U.S. AGGRESSION

PA041656 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] We must work hard so that if there is a U.S. military aggression against the country a tenacious and prolonged people's resistance will impose a very dear price on the enemy in terms of means and men. This statement appears in the declaration approved by the 10th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] held this past December to discuss political and ideological tasks for the defense of the fatherland.

The document, which takes up the entire second page of Monday's issue of GRANMA, explains that Washington has not renounced its criminal plans to destroy the Cuban revolution by any means, including military. This situation was aggravated with the arrival in power of the ultrarightist team presided over by Ronald Reagan.

After pointing to the Central American crisis as the determining factor in the worsening of regional tensions, the declaration states that U.S. aggression against Cuba could take the form of a massive surprise attack to destroy, or at least neutralize, our defense means and key economic and communication centers.

The document adds: The attack would be aimed at Havana to try to annihilate the country's leadership, occupy the capital, and face any resistance in the interior, and at the same tiem present to the world a fait accompli.

After warning that the Grenada recipe would not apply to Cuba, the declaration insists that the people be instilled with a spirit of resistance that is continuous and bitter, that the enemy realize it is in a wasp's nest with no way out, and that this heroic struggle is a guarantee of international solidarity and final victory. In this regard the PCC calls for a continued strengthening of the people's military training through all possible means.

CASTRO INTERVIEW TO WASHINGTON POST NOTED

FL041212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, has received a group of journalists from THE WASHINGTON POST and given an interview to Leonard Downie Jr, managing editor of that U.S. newspaper. The interview occupied more than half of the front page of THE WASHINGTON POST, which published it in its latest edition.

The top Cuban leader told the newspaper that the immigration agreements signed by Cuba and the United States were positive, constructive, and constitute a way to improve relations between the two nations.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today has published a full account of the interview and points out the need to resolve the problem of Central America peacefully through negotiations. This aspect of Fidel Castro's statements to the U.S. newspaper was also stressed by the two television channels of the GDR and the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS MOSCOW

For coverage of Foreign Minister Malmierca's visit to Moscow, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 5 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAUL CASTRO VISITS SOVIET FLOTILLA IN CIENFUEGOS

FL041314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and FAR minister, has paid a friendly visit in Cienfuegos Bay to the Soviet flotilla visiting Cuba. Raul and his entourage were received by Vice Admiral V. Ryabov, chief of the flotilla, and his general staff.

The FAR minister was saluted by the honor guard and then greeted all the officers and crew members who were standing at attention on the decks of the ships making up the flotilla. Raul then toured the flagship of the flotilla and was shown the combat capabilities of this modern ship.

After conversing with the officers and men in a warm, fraternal atmosphere, the FAR minister gave the chief of the flotilla a model of the Gramma as a souvenir of the visit. Raul Castro wished the officers and men renewed success in their combat and political training. In return, Raul received presents representing the glorious naval traditions of the flotilla, and warm expressions of the fraternal, friendly sentiments of the Soviet people towards the Cuban people.

PROTOCOL ON HAVANA METRO PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR

FL021444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The signing of a protocol on the technical work for studies on the Havana metro was held in a Havana ceremony. The document was signed by (Nikolay Plagin), director of the Leningrad Metro Planning Institute and head of the group of Soviet specialists who are in Cuba to cooperate on the project. The protocol was signed for Cuba by Fernando Perez Monteagudo, director of the Havana Metro Group. The occasion also provided an opportunity for Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the people's government organization in the City of Havana Province, to declare (Nikolay Plavin) an illustrious guest of Havana. Also present at the ceremony were Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev.

VICE PRESIDENT MEETS PANAMANIAN PARTY LEADER

PA041919 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met in Havana with Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party. They discussed international current events issues and matters of common interest.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES GUINEAN AMBASSADOR

FL300230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received His Excellency (Lamin Sougouli), who presented credentials accrediting him as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Guinea. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign relations, participated in the ceremony.

FMC LEADER RECEIVES DELEGATES TO UN MEETING

FL012200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has received a group of delegates to the fifth meeting of the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, at FMC headquarters in Havana. Vilma Espin explained to the visitors the characteristics and perspectives of the work done by the FMC, whose membership encompasses 83 percent of Cuban women over 14 years of age.

RODRIGUEZ SPEAKS AT FOREIGN RELATIONS INSTITUTE

PA020014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has stated: We are at an exceptional moment of the revolution, because in 1984 Cuba made great achievements in defense as well as in its economy. Rodriguez spoke at the graduation ceremony for students at the Raul Garcia Institute of International Relations in Havana today. The Cuban vice president noted that the fact that our defense capacity has increased and that the people are determined to defend every inch of our soil is a deterrent that limits the enemy's chances in any military action against Cuba.

He said: As is well known, the current Reagan administration is the most reactionary and aggressive government that Cuba has faced since the triumph of the revolution 26 years ago. For this reason, he added, we must continue to prepare ourselves for defense while strengthening the economy.

Rodriguez said: Our economic revolution is based on the conviction that Cuba's development cannot depend on external factors, friendships, or debts, but must be based on the principle that we will have that which we are capable of producing. For this reason, we must create exports that finance the inevitable imports.

RAUL CASTRO GREETS LPA ON ANNIVERSARY

BK291530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Greetings message sent from General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR, to General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic]

[Text] Respected Comrade Mr Minister: On the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army [LPA], on behalf of all members of the FAR, and in my own name, I convey our warm congratulations to you, comrade, and, through you, to all Lao combatants. On the occasion of the anniversary of this significant day, we would like to reaffirm to you, comrade, our solidarity and fraternal militant spirit, and we wish for the Lao Armed Forces to have efficient combat strength. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you, comrade, success in fulfilling your responsibilities. Respected Mr Minister, I extend my tribute and best wishes to you. I wish you good health and fraternal family happiness.

[Dated] 20 January 1985, in Havana

[Signed] Gen Raul Castro Ruz

SENATOR MAJLUTA OPPOSES IMF ADJUSTMENTS

PA041224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Feb (AFP) -- Today Senator Jacobo Majluta of the ruling social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) attacked the program of adjustments agreed to by the government and the IMF because it is "recessionary and not feasible." The program, announced on 23 January by President Jorge Blanco, who opposes Majluta within the PRD, is centered on a single exchange rate in the free market (3.30 pesos to the dollar) and resulted in a general price increase.

Majluta told foreign correspondents today that this program "not only will not benefit the national economy, but is designed specifically to impede it and reduce it to the level of the country's export revenues, thus guaranteeing the foreign debt payment."

Majluta, who persistently criticizes the government's economic policy and hopes to be PRD presidential candidate for the May 1986 elections, lashed out at the indiscriminate price increase that the program entails. He said: "You can restrict the consumption of nonessential goods, but not that of goods and services vital for the survival of large sectors. These goods and services include staples, medicine, and transportation." According to Majluta, indiscriminate reduction of the national consumption is the program's basic problem that will ultimately make it fail because the population cannot support it. This failure will be similar to the one suffered, 1 year after it was implemented, by the 3-year agreement for better terms that the government signed with the IMF in 1983.

Asked whether it is possible to sidestep the IMF's demands under the international economic system's current status, Majluta said that the IMF establishes general goals, and governments can choose among several alternatives, more or less recessionary within those goals. Majluta maintained that Jorge's economic team has not negotiated the program properly with the IMF.

He was adamant regarding a possible agreement with the government on acceptance of the economic policy implied in the current program of adjustments, whose consequences, he warned, have been leading the country toward a dangerous escalation of organized stoppages by the so-called popular struggle committees. These stoppages could lead to a national strike of dangerous proportions. Nevertheless, he admitted the possibility of reaching a strictly political agreement with the government.

REPORTERS ARRESTED; JORGE ORDERS RELEASE

FL011834 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[By Antolin Montas]

[Excerpts] Members of the Armed Forces and National Police yesterday prevented reporters from the various media from carrying out their normal activities in the northern and eastern sections of Santo Domingo, where a partial strike is going on. Soldiers and police arrested some 20 journalists and photographers and asked others to leave the area. Those arrested were released within a few hours.

The soldiers and policemen said that in making the arrests, they were following orders. They did not say where the orders came from.

Among those arrested were journalists from ULTIMA HORA, LISTIN DIARIO, RAHINTEL, Color Vision, Radio Popular, EL SOL, and others.

The arrests took place yesterday morning in the neighborhoods of Los Minas, Capotillo, Simon Bolivar, and Espaillat, where merchants closed their shops to protest the government's economic adjustments which have caused basic commodity prices to rise.

[The following appeared with no headline in a box within this item] Shortly after noon yesterday, Secretary of the Presidency Hatuey de Camps Jimenez said President Salvador Jorge Blanco had given instructions to release all the journalists who were arrested. Jorge Blanco also instructed the Armed Forces and the police not to interfere with the reporters' work, according to De Camps Jimenez.]

Journalists Protest 'Restrictions'

PA040442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1736 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Feb (AFP) -- The National Trade Union of Professional Journalists (SNPP) has protested to the Dominican Government over recent "restrictions on freedom of the press and information." A journalists' march led by Jose Bujosa Mieses, secretary general of the SNPP, and Emilio Harasme, president of the journalists' association, ended at Government Palace where the leaders were received by Secretary of the Presidency Hatuey de Camps.

As a result of the protests against government economic measures, soldiers and policemen, who are practically occupying the streets of the capital and other cities, arrested approximately a dozen journalists, photographers, and cameramen for a few hours on Monday when they were covering a strike in a Santo Domingo neighborhood. The Telecommunications Directorate later prohibited on-site radio transmissions by mobile units because it believes that events are distorted by such transmissions.

De Camps assured the journalists that the government is not persecuting any journalist and guaranteed that they will have the freedom and security to carry out their work.

ONE INJURED, MANY ARRESTED IN DISTURBANCES

PA050212 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0104 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Feb (DPA) -- One woman was wounded by the explosion of a homemade bomb in Cotui, 100 km northeast of Santo Domingo, during the staggered strikes declared by the popular struggle committees to protest the government's economic policy. According to newspaper reports broadcast by Radio Mil, 50 persons were arrested in the same city. The majority of the arrested were students involved in today's strike that affected several districts of the capital and cities in the interior of the country.

The popular struggle committees, which are leading the protests, demanded the release of those arrested, according to the radio station; otherwise they said they will extend the strike another 24 hours and spread it to the nearby cities of Soledad, La Mata, and La Bija.

In Santo Domingo the strike affected 10 outlying districts where almost 25 percent of the city's 1.6 million inhabitants live, but there were no immediate reports of incidents.

GRENADA

GULP'S PETERS TAKES SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

FL050152 Bridgetown CANA in English 0046 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Feb 4, CANA -- Agriculturalist Marcel Peters today took his seat as the lone opposition member on Grenada's House of Representatives, admitting that his decision to boycott Parliament had been premature. Peters was the lone successful candidate of the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) in the December 3, 1984 general election. Five days after the landslide win by the New National Party of Herbert Blaize, Peters wrote the clerk of Parliament announcing that he would not represent rural St Andrew's North East because of alleged electoral rigging. After being sworn in today, Peters told parliamentarians that he intends to support the government in its effort to rebuild the country in the face of mounting economic difficulties. He also said he would work hard to ensure that the true image of our country is projected. But he pointed out: I would criticize any move that is not in keeping with projecting the true image of this country.

Peters, 53, told CANA before taking his parliamentary seat that the people in his constituency wanted him to represent them on Parliament. I thought that the decision not to take the seat was premature. We did not consult the people after all, and I was placed in a very embarrassing position, he added. Asked whether the GULP were in agreement with his decision to attend Parliament, Peters said: Whether the party likes it or not, I have an obligation to the people of St Andrew's North East, and I am taking the seat. Saying that he was still a member of the Labour Party, Peters stressed that he did not indicate to party leader Sir Eric Gairy his decision made only last night to take up the seat in Parliament.

The weekend edition of the GRENADIAN GUARDIAN, the official organ of the GULP, said Peters would be a Judas if he were to attend parliamentary sittings. Under the Constitution, Peters as leader of the opposition, is entitled to select three persons to sit in the Senate.

JAMAICA

PNP SEEKS EARLY ELECTIONS; CRITICIZES SEAGA

FL041924 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 4, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party [PNP] last night officially launched what it said will be a relentless political campaign to force the Edward Seaga government into an early general election. The PNP held a rousing public rally at Sam Sharpe Square in the western city of Montego Bay, where its leader, Michael Manley, as prime minister, announced the 1976 and 1980 election dates and from where the PNP started its previous three elections campaigns. The so-called Declaration of Sam Sharpe Square, read by party Chairman P.J. Patterson and signed publicly by Manley, said the campaign shall not cease until Seaga calls general elections to restore the creditability of government...to restore integrity to public life, and to restore true democracy to Jamaica.

The party boycotted snap polls called in Seaga in December 1983, saying that the outdated voters list used at the time disfranchised 150,000 young people, and opened the opportunity for massive fraud by retaining the names of 100,000 people who had either died or emigrated.

Additionally, the PNP alleged that Seaga had reneged on a 1980 pledge by his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and the PNP said that no further general elections would be held without a new voter identification system, including photographs and thumb prints, to reduce illicit voting. Registration for that system was taking place when Seaga called the election, and officials say that it is now ready.

Seaga, whose party holds all the seats in the House of Representatives because of the PNP boycott, is not bound to call elections until early 1989 at the latest, and he has already indicated that he intends to go a full term. Opinion polls indicate that he would lose an election called anytime soon, largely because of the severe economic problems the country is experiencing.

The PNP's declaration, which it intends to circulate for public signature, said that the Seaga administration had no political authority to conclude any new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) without an electoral mandate. The JLP must assume full responsibility for any social unrest or instability which is likely to ensue therefrom, the declaration said.

Jamaica will conclude a one-year stand-by credit arrangement with the IMF next month, and analysts here expect the government to enter another pact with the fund. The present IMF agreement has meant an austerity programme that included a massive devaluation of the local dollar, cuts in public sector spending, the firing of thousands of civil servants, and rising prices -- which in part led to widespread protest here last month when petroleum prices went up steeply.

The PNP's declaration gave due notice and fair warning that, as of yesterday's date, it would not regard as necessarily binding, if it came to office, any economic, social and cultural arrangements entered into by administration. This situation, the PNP said, had arisen because of Seaga's political double cross. The PNP also attacked the economic policies of the Seaga government, saying that they were inimical to workers and had threatened the survival of the working class and the trade union movement.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER ON TAX-EXEMPT PRODUCTS

FL311556 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Some imported items will be costing consumers in Trinidad and Tobago less as the government has reviewed a number of goods for exemption from the 12 percent-duty tax that has been announced for the 1985 budget. The estimated revenue from the exempted items could cost the government $72 million.

Prime Minister and Finance Minister George Chambers said the review done by the government kept in mind the need to preserve the financial integrity of the budget. It also considered the necessity to stimulate production of food and other agricultural products to encourage new industries and the goal of minimizing the effect of the duty on the cost of living. Milk, butter, carrots, and fruit from Caricom countries are among the exempted items.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA

FL021846 Bridgetown CANA in English 1546 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 2, CANA -- Guyana and Cuba have agreed on a multi-million dollar bilateral trade cooperation agreement, a senior government spokesman here said today. This was among the key developments coming out of last month's meeting here of the Guyana-Cuba joint commission which ended January 21 with wide-ranging agreement on broadening bilateral cooperation.

A barter protocol valued at over three million dollars (G) (one Guy dollar: 22 cents U.S.) and a 2.5-million-dollar (G) line of credit to Guyana were among the high points of the agreement reached, the spokesman said. He gave no details.

A two-man Cuban team has just arrived here for follow-up discussions with the Guyana Government on the joint commission meeting. The Cubans, Ramiro Rodriguez and Digna Castamera, will examine specifically the exchange of teachers between the two countries.

The January commission meeting reached agreement on an expansion of trade and the broadening of cooperation in the economic, agricultural, industrial, scientific, health and education sectors.

Minister of health and public welfare, Dr Richard van West Charles, led the Guyana delegation to the talks, while the Cuban team was headed by Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz.

Education Agreement Signed

FL041914 Bridgetown CANA in English 1503 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 3, CANA -- Guyana and Cuba have signed an agreement covering culture and education. The pact was signed yesterday by Cecilia McCalmont, a senior official of Guyana's Department of International Economic Cooperation (DIEC), and head of the International Department in the Cuban Foreign Affairs Ministry, Ramiro Rodriguez.

The two countries will exchange teachers, research personnel, and cultural groups, a DIEC spokesman said. There will also be an exchange of sports personnel. The agreement came after two days of discussions here involving a Cuban team and officials of the Guyana Government.

The talks were a follow-up to the 10th meeting of the Guyana-Cuba joint commission in Georgetown, which resulted in the signing of an agreement providing for a barter protocol valued at more than 3 million dollars (one Guyana dollar: 22 cents U.S.) and a 2.5-million-dollar line of credit to this country.

JAPAN TO PROVIDE $15.7 MILLION IN GRANTS

FL041900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 2, CANA -- Japan has agreed to provide Guyana with 15.7 million dollars (U.S.) in grants for three development projects here, a spokesman for the Department of International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) said here today. Some 10.2 million dolllars (U.S.) is earmarked for the purchase of three two-megawatt diesel generators for the Guyana Electricity Corporation's (GEC) Versailles Power Station on the right bank of tne Demerara River, he said. Under the proposals, the generators will be installed before March 31, 1985.

The grant also included 1.2 million dollars (U.S.) for the purchase of fertilisers, chemicals, and spares for the Ministry of Agriculture to be made available to farmers throughout the country, the spokesman said. Another 4.3 million dollars (U.S.) has been allocated for the Demerara fishing port complex, part of a project under implementation by the state-owned Guyana Fisheries Limited (GFL). This money will be used to purchase an unspecified number of fishing trawlers, blast freezers, a generator, a shrimp-grading machine, an ice-making unit, and refrigerated trucks for the GFL, the official said.

HOYTE SAYS PATH TO DEVELOPMENT 'SLOW, PAINFUL'

FL312034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2022 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 31, CANA -- Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte has told Guyanese, no strangers to austerity, that the path to development is slow, tedious, and painful. Hoyte was winding up debate on the 1985 budget, which reflected the government's lean finances and restricted access to foreign finance because of large debts and disagreement with the International Monetary Fund. He called on Guyanese to protect the gains of the revolution and to be prepared for onward movement. Development is a slow, tedious, and painful process necessitating a sustained and disciplined approach, yet bold initiatives.

The budget, Hoyte said, reflected a clear call for Guyanese to build a democratic socialist state. He urged the minority People's Progressive Party (PPP) not to contribute to a fragmented, divided community, but to unite in developing the country's resources. Hoyte said the PPP should not misinterpret the meaning of the invitation by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) for dialogue. The PNC, he said, would allow the PPP to play its part as a political entity in the development process.

PPP leader Dr Cheddi Jagan restated his party's intention to consult its membership before responding to the PPP's invitation. I wish to make it clear that no solution can found to the problems confronting Guyana without the help and support of the PPP, Jagan said.

GNEA SEEKS RADICAL CHANGES IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FL311940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1933 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 31, CANA -- Guyanese may have to forsake imported cooking gas and return to charcoal as the government seeks to radically and significantly alter...energy consumption patterns, Minister of Energy and Mines Harun Raschid told the National Assembly last night. Guyana is seeking to build a strong and vibrant socialist economy as part of its commitment to the welfare of the people, but we must realise the connection between economic development and energy, he said.

The Guyana National Energy Authority (GNEA), the minister added, will intensify efforts to radically alter the energy picture, and the users of imported cooking gas will have to begin making the necessary adjustments to use charcoal. He said a bill will shortly be introduced in parliament dealing with the entire question of energy and petroleum products and a hydro-power authority will be established to push the development of Guyana's tremendous hydro-power resources. Switching to indigenous fuels was not a backward step and a lowering of standards, but a necessity to protect and consolidate our gains, the minister said. The government has long banned or restricted the importation of certain foodstuffs, like flour, sardines, and split peas to force Guyanese to use locally-grown items and save scarce foreign exchange.

PPP CONDEMNS 'INCOMPETENCE' OF BURNHAM'S PNC

FL041908 Bridgetown CANA in English 0129 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 2, CANA -- Guyana's main parliamentary opposition, the Marxist Peoples Progressive Party, PPP, says its assessment of the economic crisis here showed that favourable conditions are developing for deepening anti-imperialism and sharpening the class struggle. A statement to this effect followed a meeting of the PPP Central Committee, amid overtures from President Forbes Burnham's Peoples National Congress (PNC) for unity talks with the opposition party. The PPP said it had made a lengthy and penetrating analysis of what it described as the grim and agonising economic and financial paralysis gripping Guyana due to the incompetence and mismanagement of the PNC regime, in power here since 1964. The Central Committee vehemently condemned the provocative and massive hike in salaries of state elite, denouncing it as being both shameful and immoral in the face of the contemptuous rejection of the Trade Union Congress (TUC) proposal for a living wage for the hard pressed working people, the statement added. This was a reference to a million dollars in pay hikes for the Guyana hierarchy announced in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE last December. The government had earlier rejected a TUC demand for a new 25 dollar a day minimum wage and instead raised the old 12.79 dollars a day to 15.10 dollars (one Guy dollar: 22 cents U.S.).

The PPP also condemned what it said was the refusal of the PNC regime to make food and other essentials easily and cheaply available to the working people, and called for a system of fair distribution of the meagre supplies of basic commodities. Guyana, suffering from an acute foreign exchange shortage, has a ban in force on a wide range of imports including food. Government has so far failed to secure a 150-million-dollar (U.S.) balance of payments support loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to prop up the economy.

The PPP in its statement also lauded the wise conduct of Soviet foreign policy which, it said, was primarily responsible for renewed hopes for a return to the era of detente. The party is convinced that new vistas will be opened to the forces of national and social liberation with a relaxation of international tensions; democratic openings have already appeared in some Latin American countries, with cracks on the icy hold of fascist dictatorships in other states widening daily, the statement added.

OPPOSITION WPA CAMPAIGNS FOR ELECTORAL REFORMS

FL312122 Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 31, CANA -- The opposition Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) today launched a signature campaign in six areas of Guyana to seek support for its demands for electoral reforms, the Marxist group said in a statement. The WPA said it wants the voters' list to be prepared by an independent elections commission and for this body to be responsible for the printing and keeping of ballot papers. It also called for the abolition of overseas voting. The WPA's demands came as Guyana prepares for elections, due next year at the latest. There have been many charges of electoral malpractice against President Forbes Burnham's government in the past.

The WPA said it wanted the government to allow all political parties contesting the forthcoming elections to have equal access to the state-controlled radio and press. Signatures collected in the campaign will be forwarded to the umbrella Guyana Trades Union Congress (GTUC), the current chairman of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Commonwealth Secretariat, and a few other international organisations. We believe that elections in a constitutionally multi-party country must measure up to internationally accepted standards, the WPA said.

UDENHOUT REJECTS 'BACK DOOR' NETHERLANDS AID

PM041611 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Unnamed correspondent's report: "Surinamese Government Calls for End to Humanitarian Aid"]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo-The Hague, 29 Jan -- The Surinamese Government no longer wants humanitarian aid from private channels in the Netherlands, Surinamese Prime Minister Udenhout said at a press conference in Paramaribo yesterday. Udenhout was reacting to medical aid to the Surinamese population through the Zeister Missionary Society. This aid is financed by the Netherlands minister for development cooperation. The Surinamese prime minister said that it is unacceptable that the Netherlands should, as he put it, provide aid by the back door, bypassing the Surinamese Government, while official aid has been halted. Udenhout also called for the resumption of Netherlands aid without further insistence on the condition that democratic order in Suriname be reestablished.

Netherlands Minister of Development Cooperation Schoo recently emphasized that, as long as official aid remains suspended, the provision of humanitarian aid bypassing the Surinamese Government is of the greatest importance.

Contacts 'Broken Off'

PM041653 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 5

[Henk Thomas and Janny Groen report: "Suriname No Longer on Speaking Terms With Netherlands"]

[Excerpt] Amsterdam-Dar es Salaam -- Surinamese leaders decided Monday [28 January] "no longer to pay attention to the haughty Netherlands demands that are being plucked out of the air." As a result, the informal contacts between Netherlands Ambassador to Suriname Van Houton and Army Commander Bouterse have been broken off, General Secretary of the League of Surinamese Patriots L. Van Mulier announced on Wednesday. The league supports the policies of the regime in Paramaribo. The objective of the informal contacts -- according to Van Mulier, Van Houten had two long conversations with Bouterse -- was the restoration of development ties between the Netherlands and Suriname. The Netherlands has tied the restoration of development aid to the stipulation that concrete steps be taken toward democratization and the restoration of constitutional government.

A spokeswoman for the Foreign Ministry in The Hague said Wednesday that the ministry knew nothing about the breaking off of contacts between Bouterse and the ambassador. However, she admitted that there had been talks aimed at a possible resumption of dialogue between the two countries.

COLOMBIA REPORTEDLY TO GRANT GOVERNMENT LOAN

FL311410 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Two organizations of Suriname and Holland, both purporting opposition to the military regime in Suriname headed by Colonel Desi Bouterse, have issued a statement to the effect that Colombia will give Suriname an about $10 million loan. Suriname and Colombia have had diplomatic ties since 1981 and next month the Surinamese military leader is scheduled to visit Colombia at the invitation of President Belisario Betancur.

The two expatriate organizations that issued the statement are the (?Release) of Surinamese Patriots and the Suriname Popular Democratic Union.

ECUADOR

OIL PRICE DROP TO AFFECT NATIONAL ECONOMY

PA021536 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The reduction in the price ber barrel of petroleum established by OPEC will affect the national economy by $140,000 per day in its crude oil exports. This situation will negatively affect the 1985 state budget, reducing it by approximately 4 billion sucres. The drop in the crude price will also affect the institutions that benefit from the petroleum export revenue. These include the Ecuadoran Institute of Electrification, the Health and Labor Ministries, the Armed Forces, the National Defense Board, universities and polytechnic institutions, the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation, and the Central Bank.

GOVERNMENT TO PLACE AVAILABLE OIL ON SPOT MARKET

PA022146 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Ecuador will place its 43,000 barrel-per-day available oil balance on the spot market until the market stabilizes. This statement was made yesterday by the natural resources and energy minister when he returned from Rio de Janeiro. The minister said that it would be suicide to commit Ecuadoran oil for the long term in a constantly fluctuating market. The emerging market situation would force the postponement of a price bidding scheduled for next month. Ecuador exports 141,000 barrels of oil per day, of which 40,000 are included in long-term contracts. The minister also said that the amendment approved to the special bidding law is aimed at speeding up the paperwork for contracts that in practice have proven to hinder negotiating efforts, as was the case with the contract with the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

VENEZUELA

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA050226 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0207 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Caracas, 4 Feb (DPA) -- Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti arrived in Caracas tonight on a visit that will last until Wednesday. The future Uruguayan president begins a tight schedule tomorrow morning that includes a meeting with Democratic Action [AD] President Gonzalo Barrios, who will host a breakfast for him. The breakfast will be attended by the other members of the ruling AD executive committee. Sanguinetti will then tape a television program, meet with the president and secretary general of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, place a floral wreath at the national pantheon, and meet with the foreign minister. At noon he will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, with whom he will lunch at Miraflores Palace, seat of the government. In the afternoon he will meet with other political leaders, former President Rafael Caldera, and labor and business leaders. In the evening he will have dinner with the AD executive committee.

On Wednesday Sanguinetti will talk with former President Carlos Andres Perez, meet with Uruguayans living in Venezuela, hold a press conference, meet with former President Luis Herrera Campins, place a floral wreath at the monument to Uruguayan hero Jose Artigas outside Caracas, and host a luncheon. In the afternoon he will meet with a commission of the National Congress and return to Uruguay in the evening.